The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 1. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1889. NO. 8.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

A. W. SWOPE,

—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

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HUNTINGDON, PA.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.

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Am prepared to do painting, graining, glazing, paper-hanging, etc., in either town or country. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Residence on Railroad street. Drop me a postal.

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CONNELLSVILLE CRUSHED COKE, & BITUMINOUS, ANTHRACITE, & CANNEL COAL.

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—CARPET WEAVER.—

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Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

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—DRESSMAKER.—

All kinds of Plain and Fancy Sewing done at short notice. Aim to please customers.

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Practical Tin, Sheet-Iron, & Copper Worker.

ROOFING, SPOUTING, & —JOB-WORK—

done in best style, at short notice. Parties desiring anything in my line, will find it to their advantage to patronize me. All work guaranteed. Located at W. H. Spangler's old stand.

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Having secured the services of W. D. Dickson, a first-class workman, I can assure patrons that their work will be done promptly and in a very satisfactory manner.

New Work a Specialty, and Good Fits Guaranteed.

Shop on Main Street, near P. R. R. station. Give us a call,

M. L. REX.

Poetry.

HORRIBLE RUM.

A Parody on "Beautiful Snow."

Oh! the rum, the horrible rum,
Filling saloons and every slum,
In city and town, and humbler place,
With suffering and woe and deep disgrace;
Gurgling,
Rippling,
Flowing along.
Inciting the rude, bacchanalian song,
As it wends thro' its devious, winding course,
Filling its victims with pain and remorse,
Whose rivulet poison must surely flow
From the demon of darkness dwelling below.

Oh! the rum, the terrible rum,
Making a babble of home become,
Not stirring its thoughtless drinkers up
To notice the snakes that lie in the cup,
Hissing,
Twisting,
Writhing about.
And wiggling around, as if to get out,
With wild, glaring eyes, and terrible fangs,
All gathering in great infernal gangs,
And snapping with venom, right and left,
From every crevice, rock, and cliff.

How rum's friends go swaying along,
Making a motley, discordant throng,
With not a single soul of them loath
To utter the most blasphemous oath.
Staggering,
Swaggering,
Tott'ring they go.
Into the haunts that all lead to woe,
Inflicted by rum, whose friends, far and near,
Were first taught to drink what's called lager beer,
And step by step, in a few months longer,
Were enabled thus to drink something stronger.

Once rum's dupes were pure, but they fell—
Fell like Lucifer, from heav'n to hell—
Fell to be liken'd to filth in the street—
Fell to be scoff'd at, spit on and beat;
Quaking,
Shudd'ring,
Dreading to die;
But thirsting still for a little more rye;
Trudging about like weary tramps,
Knowing the people look on them as scamps;
But finding no rest for their shrivel'd souls,
Shriveled by emptying too many bowls!

Once they rivaled the beautiful snow,
With eyes like its crystal, and hearts like its glow—
Once they were loved, before the rude trace
Of rum was beheld in their red, swollen face,
Fathers,
Mothers,
Sisters, all,
God, and themselves, have they lost by their fall;
The veriest wretch that goes shivering by,
Will take a wide sweep, lest they come too nigh—
Lest the rum-tainted breath should on them blow,
Of those who were once like the pure vestal snow.

Strange that a character so like snow,
Should become tarnished and lose all its glow;
But not so strange that a sense of such stain
Should add desperation to heart and to brain;
Ending
In sending
To early graves,
The wretched, blotched, rum-burned slaves,
Who failed to raise a heart-felt prayer,
That God would free them from rum's snare,
And not let them live and die and go
To the regions of dread, despair, and woe.

—J. McGonagle, in Toledo Blade.

Select Story.

AN INDIAN'S WRATH.

Several years ago my husband built and conducted a hotel for the accommodation of the miners and teamsters at the terminal point of one of our California railroads, and, like many other small towns in the northern portion of our state, it boasted of an Indian rancherie, or settlement within its environments, the half-civilized inhabitants of which played a more or less important part in its local history. With few exceptions they were a moderately peaceful, industrious community, the men spending their time in hunting and fishing, and the women doing the drudgery, such as procuring fuel for their fires, the laundry work of their white neighbors, etc. Every now and then, however, the wild nature of the red men, either through the medium of fire-water or intense passion, would become aroused; and at such times crimes of varying degrees of enormity were almost certain to be the result.

We had one child, a bright little fellow about two years old, who, by reason of his cute, babyish antics, had become a great favorite with the patrons of the hotel; and they, as a token of their affection, presented him on his second birthday with a diminutive iron bank, in which each of the miners and teamsters had dropped a silver dollar. As day after day came and went, dollar after dollar found its way into the little treasure box, till it became so heavy that baby could no longer lift it, and I placed it for safe keeping upon a bracket in my dressing room.

One morning after old Julia, the Indian woman who did our laundrying once a week, had performed her usual hard day's washing, it occured to me that I had done a very careless thing in permitting her to go into my room for the soiled clothes, and knowing the propensity of her race to steal, I at once proceeded to ascertain whether anything was missing. Baby's bank was gone! Old Julia had stolen in.

It was too late to do anything that day, but early the next morning we had their hut searched, with the result that fragments of the broken bank were found but no money. They were bountifully supplied with provisions, however, and inquiry at one of the store's elicited the fact that a large bill of goods such as we had found had been purchased there the evening before by old Julia and her spouse. The woman was accordingly arrested, and, after being convicted, was sent to the county jail in the adjoining town for a term of three months.

Many predicted that this would not be the end of the affair, as the woman's husband was a dangerous character, and might seek to avenge his wife's imprisonment; but neither my husband nor myself shared their fears, and the matter was forgotter after a day or two.

One day, about a fortnight after Julia's conviction, I was assisting the dining room girls to prepare the table for luncheon, when suddenly the sound of a low, guttural, threatening voice at the window drew my attention. Looking up, started and frightened, I beheld a savage, hideous looking Indian glaring at me. It was Indian Jack, old Julia's husband.

Seeing my frightened look, he advanced still closer, put his swarthy face in at the open window and, shaking his fist at me, grunted out, "You no give back my Julia, me kill you pretty soon!"

I had him driven off at once, and as I watched him slowly making his way back to the rancherie on the river bank, half a mile to the rear of our house, and saw his threatening, angry gestures, I confess I was badly frightened. This feeling wore off, however, and as my husband was inclined to think it no more than a game of bluff, his visit was quite forgotten by the time luncheon was over.

That afternoon the table girls went out in the woods for fern; the cook also went out, and as my husband was seldom about the house except at meals, I was for the time being alone. To while away the time I picked up a paper, and was just becoming interested in some article when I was startled by a loud, frightened scream from my little boy, who was playing in the back yard. Springing up I ran to the window, just in time to see Indian Jack snatch up my child in his arms and hasten away in the chaparral. A terrible, frightful thought flashed through my mind. He was going to avenge the incarceration of his wife by taking the life of my poor, innocent boy!

There was no help at hand; if he was saved, I alone must save him, and with a desperate hope spurring me on, I bounded out of the door in frantic, determined pursuit!

Believing his movements had been unobserved, the Indian had not made a hurried flight as he might have done, and before half the distance to the rancherie had been traveled I was close behind him.

"Bring back my boy!" I cried in frantic tones. "Kill me if you will, but spare my child!"

An angry grunt was his only reply upon finding me in pursuit, and placing his hand over the baby's mouth to still his piteous cries, he quickened his pace so as to keep out of my way.

Still I ran on, begging in sobbing tones for my child, but if it had any effect at all upon the fiendish brute it was to encourage him in his horrid purpose, for now and then he would pause, look back with an exultant, devilish expression on his hideous face, and then swagging off again with a low gloating chuckle that pierced my heart like a dagger.

In this manner the race was kept up until his hut was reached, when he bounded inside, closed the door with a bang, and then locked it. In vain I pounded upon the door, begged, wept and pleaded; the brute was as immovable as a rock, and I could hear my poor baby pleading in plaintive, wailing accents for "mamma, mamma, mamma."

The sound of my lamentations attracted the attention of a score of half-naked, sleepy looking Indians, who rushed pell mell from their cabins to learn the cause of the unusual commotion and to them I renewed my pleading. "No sabe," was all I could get out of them, and I returned to the door again, knowing that Jack could at least understand me.

He gave me no answer, however, contenting himself with holding an animated confab in his own dialect with his comrades on the outside. What they were talking about of course I could not tell; but I was not to be kept long in ignorance; for I was suddenly seized, dragged to an adjoining hut, and rudely thrust inside. With the sound of the key turning in the lock as I was made a prisoner, the feeble wail of my child ringing in my ears, I fainted—the intensity of my mental anguish was more than I could endure.

How long I lay thus I do not know, but when I awoke to consciousness all was silent. I listened, but I could not hear my child's plaintive cry in the adjoining hut. A terrible thought flashed into my mind. Had the demon Jack killed him?

My distracted mind had not yet found the answer when the sound of my door being unlocked was heard, and the next moment Jack entered my presence, locking the door after him. I rushed toward him, and frantically grasped his arm. "My boy! Where is he? What have you done with him?"

The Indian shook me rudely away. "Ugh!" grunted he. "Boy no good! Too much jah! jah! all time—d—— boy!"

I would not thus be put off, and still assailed him with my entreaties. He endured it with stolid indifference for several moments, and then, as if prompted by an uncontrollable impulse, took one hasty stride toward me and rudely clutched my arm. "You tell jail man let my Julia come back!" demanded he savagely.

I told him I would do all I could, but that it was beyond my power to effect her release.

"You tell him Injun lie!" cried he. "Jail man let her go, you tell him to!"

I again told him as I had before, that I was powerless to do as he asked.

The answer seemed to goad him on to greater fury; his grip tightened upon my arm; his dark eyes emitted a fiendish, wicked glitter, and, drawing from his belt a keen-edged dirk, he leaned over me and hissed, "You lie, and Jack kill you."

I saw the gleaming blade ascend and hang trembling above me, and then, with a loud, piercing, despairing shriek, I lost consciousness.

When I opened my eyes, I found my husband bending over me, and a group of familiar faces all around me, whom I at once recognized as the regular patrons of the hotel.

The flight of Indian Jack and my frantic pursuit had been observed by some men working in a slaughter house near the rancherie, and, fearing something was wrong, they had notified my husband, who, with several miners, had rushed to my relief. My baby boy was found fast asleep in Jack's cabin, which accounted for me not hearing him when I recovered from my swoon some time before.

As for Jack, after being mauled to the heart's content of the indignant miners, he was given notice to leave the community at once, which he did, making a bee line for the foothills lying beneath Mount Shasta.

The noble hearted miners and teamsters, not satisfied with ridding the neighborhood of Indian Jack, donated a larger and stronger bank to my boy, and showed no relaxation in their generosity until it was even heavier than the one old Julia stole.

As for myself—well, I am no longer a resident of that part of the state, and though I were to live a thousand years, I should never forget the horrors of that eventful day, or how nearly I became the victim of an Indian's wrath.

TRAMP—Please, mum, I'm starving. Won't you let me have a postage stamp to lick?

Experienced housekeeper—Why certainly. My husband is just finished a letter to John L. Sullivan, offering to fight him anywhere, at any time, for $10,000 a side, Marquis of Queensbury rules. Wait until he is through and perhaps he'll let you put the stamp on.

Tramp, hastily departing—Thankee kindly, mum, but maybe I can git a stamp at the next house without waiting.

CREAM OF THE NEWS.

Rich Skimmings from the Latest Telegraphic Dispatches.

A Frightful Accident Caused by Trainwreckers in Missouri.

A frightful crime was committed by train wreckers near Sullivan, Mo., a few minutes before 12 o'clock in the night. The plates and rails were removed on a dangerous embankment on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, and in the wreck that followed over forty people were seriously hurt, several of them fatally.

The train left St. Louis at 8:15 P. M. It consisted of two baggage-cars, two day-coaches and three sleeping-cars. Every section was occupied in the sleeping-cars, and the coaches were crowded. At 11:25 P. M., as the train was rounding a sharp curve, three miles west of Sullivan, the tender, baggage-cars, smoking-car and two coaches jumped the track and were smashed. The tender and one baggage-car went down the embankment, but all the other cars except the coaches were crushed at the top. People were tossed about in the cars in all directions, and some of them were thrown out of the coaches and down the embankment. One man, Walter Davidson, an agent of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, was thrown out of a window on the opposite side of the coach from where he was sitting, and rolled down the embankment to the edge of the the creek. His feet were in the water. Another passenger in the same coach was tossed from the rear end of the car to the forward end. The forward cars were smashed into kindling wood, and the debris was scattered on both sides of the track.

The trainmen and passengers who escaped injury worked hard, and soon had all the wounded placed in the cars that remained on the track. A special train was sent from Sullivan, and the wounded were taken back to the town. The family of Colonel John O'Day, Vice-President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, were on the train, and all were dangerously hurt. His son Patrick, aged seven, sustained a fracture of the skull.

On the train was a large body of physicians returning from Springfield, Mo., where the State Medical Convention was held, and they rendered valuable assistance in caring for the injured.

Laura Bridgman Dead.

Laura Bridgman, aged sixty, the deaf, dumb and blind woman made famous by Charles Dickens in his "American Notes," published more than forty years ago, also by many public references to her wonderful intelligence, printed in newspapers and elsewhere since then, died a few days ago at the South Boston Asylum where she had long dwelt.

She was born in Hanover, N. H., December 21, 1829. When she was two years old a severe illness deprived her of sight, hearing and speech. Her sense of smell was also destroyed and that of taste much impaired. At the age of eight she was placed in the Perkins Institute for the Blind in Boston, where the Superintendent, Samuel G. Howe, undertook the difficult task of instructing her.

With infinite patience and skill she was taught to read and write by the sense of touch alone, as well as to sew, embroider and even play the piano a little. The process of addition and subtraction in small numbers had also become familiar to her, and she could count and conceive objects up to 100 in number. She knew the days of the week and divided the day by the beginning and end of school by the recesses and by the arrival of meal times.

On January 28, 1842, Laura was visited by Charles Dickens, who was so much interested in her that he remained several hours. His visit is described in his "Notes on America." Miss Bridgman lived at the Perkins Institute continuously, with the exception of the summer months spent in Hanover. In 1887 there was a notable celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of her entrance into the school.

Rioting Over Oklahoma Lots.

The soldiers were called out a few days ago for the first time since the opening of Oklahoma, and for several hours the city of Guthrie was partially under martial law. One of the best lots in Guthrie was awarded by the Board of Arbitration to a man named Driscoll, of Chicago. An old man by the name of Diemer, of Kansas, occupied the front of the same lot with a tent. Driscoll erected a building on rollers, ready to move it to the front as soon as Diemer should vacate.

Recently the Council passed an ordinance empowering the Marshal to eject every person whose claim for a lot had been rejected by the Arbitration Board. This put into execution would affect over a thousand persons. The City Government made a test case of the Driscoll-Diemer contest. The Marshal proceeded to remove Diemer and his tent. Immediately a mob of 1200 men collected and drove the Marshals away. The mob was about to attack the City Hall when Captain Cavanaugh arrived upon the scene and dispersed it, after which the city authorities resumed the work of ejecting Diemer.

Diemer fought like a tiger and had to be dragged from his tent to the street. Driscoll's building was rolled forward. The mob attempted to tear the house to pieces, but this time the city authorities were able to repulse the angry men without the aid of soldiers. That night soldiers guarded the principal streets, and more trouble was anticipated.

Argentine's Cattle Trade.

E. L. Baker, United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, in a report to the Department of State, says that the cattle industry of the Argentine Republic is in such a languishing condition that a law has been passed offering a guarantee of five per cent. for ten years on the capital employed in the business of exporting fresh or preserved beef. The report says it is understood that several establishments are preparing to take advantage of the guaranty provided by the Government and are going into business on a large scale with special steamers fitted up for the traffic and warehouses in England and France.

Great things are expected from this bounty law by the Argentines, but Consul Baker says he does not believe the law will hurt United States beef shippers much until new methods are adopted for the preparation of beef for exportation. Stall fed cattle are quite unknown in this country, and all bullocks for the market are taken directly off the grass, the meat, of course, being soft and watery. Argentines, it is thought, will not cut much of a figure until they learn that dry food is absolutely necessary in order to prepare fresh meat for very distant foreign markets.

Gladstone's Narrow Escape.

The Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone while walking in Piccadilly, London, attempted to cross the street and was knocked down by a cab. The driver did not stop his horse, but endeavored to escape. Mr. Gladstone regained his feet and ran after the vehicle. He caught up with it and stopped it until the police arrived and arrested the driver.

Mr. Gladstone was not hurt, and was in his seat in the House of Commons that evening none the worse for his tumble. A rumor in circulation that the ex-Premier was seriously injured created great excitement until it became known that it was groundless.

Six Miners Killed.

While a bucket of broken rock, weighing over a ton, was being hoisted to the surface in the new Pettibone shaft of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, near Kingston, Penn., the wire rope broke, letting the bucket fall nearly one thousand feet upon ten men engaged in blasting at the bottom. Edward Jones was instantly killed, and James Coyle, Samuel Gessman, Cornelius Conn, George Veet and George Gresley were mangled so that they died before morning. The other men were less seriously injured.

The Cholera in India.

A despatch from Madras reports that the cholera, which always prevails in a modified degree in various parts of India, has developed extraordinary virulence and mortality in the Ganjaw district. A thousand deaths have taken place in one week.

The local authorities are taking steps to prevent the spread of the disease.

Fought a Duel for a Girl's Love.

Near Brownsville, Madison County, Ala., James Roundtree and George Wilson fought a duel with pistols. Wilson was killed at the second shot, and Roundtree fled. The men were young farmers. They loved the same girl, and agreed to settle their affair by a duel.

O'BRIEN'S BLAST.

The Irish Editor Speaks Plainly Before the Parnell Commission.

Ex-Premier Gladstone appeared at a session of the Parnell Commission while Editor O'Brien, of *United Ireland*, was being cross-examined.

Mr. O'Brien admitted writing and printing in his paper that Queen Victoria was only known to Ireland by her scarcely decently disguised hatred of Ireland and by her inordinate salary; also, that Earl Spencer would be the last strong Englishman who would "attempt to rule Ireland by means of barbarism, paid perjury, butchery and the use of the sacred rope."

He also admitted writing that the Chairman of the Committee on Reception to the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of the latter's visit to Ireland some years ago, would be hunted from public life.

Mr. O'Brien here excitedly exclaimed: "He has been driven from public life, and, rather than allow Englishmen to be deceived by a show of sham loyalty, I resolved to tell them the truth. I never personally spoke disrespectfully or offensively of the Prince of Wales. If it is clear that England will not satisfy Ireland's aspirations, and if there is any rational chance of success, an attempt should be made on the part of the Irish to rebel."

The London papers, the witness declared, were more responsible for the use of dynamite than the efforts of Messrs. Finnerty and Patrick Ford. But for the views the London journals had expressed it would have been impossible to collect £1000 in America for dynamite.

The witness stated that he wrote an article in which he said that Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, the men hanged for killing the policemen in the Manchester riots, were honored by their Chicago kindred.

The statement was greeted with rousing cheers from the spectators present. Presiding Justice Hannen thereupon threatened to clear the court-room if such a demonstration was repeated. He reminded Mr. O'Brien that the Court regarded the Manchester shooting as murder, and the men were hanged for the crime as murderers.

The Attorney-General then declared that he had finished the cross-examination of the witness, and Mr. O'Brien was allowed to leave the stand.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

Oscillations That Lasted an Unprecedentedly Long Time.

An earthquake of the most unusual character was recorded at seven minutes past two P. M., April 18th, in the seismological observatory of the Imperial University of Tokio, Japan. The peculiarity of the phenomenon lay not in its violence, but in the extreme slowness of its oscillations, it taking from four to seven seconds to complete one forth and back motion, chiefly in a horizontal plane lying south and north. There were a few vertical motions, however, of equally slow periods. The phenomenon lasted ten minutes and thirty-six seconds, no damage being done as yet reported.

THE MARKETS.

21 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 70	@	4 70
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	3 25	@	5 50
Sheep	4 25	@	4 35
Lambs	6 30	@	7 50
Hogs—Live	4 50	@	4 90
Dressed	6½	@	8
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 30	@	4 50
Patents	5 15	@	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	82⅝	@	82⅞
Rye—State	54	@	55
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	40½	@	44
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	38
Mixed Western	27	@	30
Hay—No. 1	85	@	95
Straw—Long Rye	70	@	80
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.50c
Butter—Elgin Creamery	20	@	21
Dairy, fair to good	15	@	16½
West. Im. Creamery	9	@	14
Factory	8½	@	11
Cheese—State Factory	8	@	11
Skims—Light	7½	@	9
Western	—	@	9
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	14½

BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 75	@	4 25
Sheep—Medium to Good	3 75	@	4 10
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 30	@	5 75
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	—	@	4 90
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	87
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	38⅝	@	38¾
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@	31½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	—	@	74

BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pat's	5 85	@	6 40
Corn—Steamer Yellow	45½	@	47½
Oats—No. 2 White	32	@	41
Rye—State	65	@	70

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	5¼	@	6¼
Sheep—Live weight	4⅝	@	4½
Lambs	—	@	6½
Hogs—Northern	—	@	6¼

PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 25	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red, May	90	@	91½
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, May	40¾	@	41¼
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	33
Potatoes—Early Rose	25	@	33
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	17
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	7½

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

MILLIONS of caterpillars covered eleven miles of railroad track in Maine and stopped a train.

THE busy mining town of Nanticoke, Penn., experienced an epidemic of small-pox. Cases multiplied fast, until there were probably over twenty persons prostrated in the borough.

THE tenth anniversary and graduating exercises of the Carlisle (Penn.) Indian Industrial School took place. The programme was varied and attractive. A special train from Washington city brought John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, and wife.

THE passenger station, freight houses and immense wharves of the Housatonic Railroad Company at Wilson Point, Conn., were burned, causing a loss of $200,000.

DR. J. H. MAYO, of West Randolph, Vt., who was arrested for forging a note for $100, obtained leave to enter a closet, and while there cut his throat with a pocket knife, inflicting a fatal wound.

FRANK COMPTON, of West Pittston, Penn., thirty-five years old, cut his wife's throat fatally with a knife and then killed himself in the same way. Mrs. Compton, in the struggles to save her life, had all her fingers cut off.

A STAGING on a new building at Boston, Mass., gave way killing George Hanscom, aged twenty-two years, and John Smith, aged sixty years.

South and West.

A STORM did heavy damage to crops and small buildings in the West.

THE Supreme Court of Ohio dismissed the case against Ives and Stayner, indicted for swindling stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

JOSEPH SCHEIDHELM and Peter Goetiz, two Milwaukee coopers, went fishing in the Milwaukee River. The boat capsized and both were drowned.

THE passenger steamer Johns Hopkins, of the Baltimore and Savannah route was burned at Baltimore. Loss $200,000.

SNOW fell in northern Michigan, and a severe frost in central and southern Minnesota and Wisconsin did considerable damage to the young crops. There was a severe hail storm at Harrisonburg, W. Va. Snow also fell, but not enough to lay on the ground. The surrounding mountains were covered with snow.

THE Sioux Indians held a big council at Standing Rock, Dakota, and all agreed not to sign the treaty unless paid $11,000,000 for their land.

THE body of Dr. P. H. Cronin, the Irish agitator, who mysteriously disappeared from Chicago two weeks ago, has been found in a catch basin. The condition of the body shows that he was murdered, and the circumstances indicate that he was the victim of a terrible conspiracy.

A BLIGHTING frost at Findlay, Ohio, did a great deal of damage to field and garden crops and severely injured the fruit. Ice from a quarter to half an inch in thickness formed in water pools, and it was feared that the growing corn and wheat could not recover.

THE Kentucky Republican State Convention at Louisville, nominated John Barrett, a young lawyer, for Treasurer.

WILLIAM HEMPKER, of Dundee, Ill., and a boy named Frank Hintze were instantly killed by the collapse of a barn which they were moving.

Washington.

THE Secretary of State is informed that Mr. Zegarra, the Minister of Peru in Washington, will represent that government at the Conference of American States, which meets October 4 next.

THE Treasury accountants completed an estimate of the cash value of the currency, coin and securities turned over to Treasurer Huston by ex-Treasurer Hyatt, and found the total amount to be $722,000,000.

THE pension appropriation for next year, it was estimated, will be short $15,000,000.

THE United States Government and the Government of Denmark have agreed to arbitrate the claim of Carlos Butterfield against the Danish Government for losses and injuries sustained in the Danish West Indies in the years 1854 and 1855.

Foreign.

THE coal miners, who were on strike in the Dortmund, Boehum and Essen districts of Germany, have resumed work.

Two French fishing vessels, the Ella and the Four Brothers, which left France some time ago for the Newfoundland fisheries with seventy men on board, have been lost and all hands were drowned.

FORTY-FIVE persons have been lost through the floods in Bohemia.

THE steamer City of Paris arrived in Queenstown, from New York, after a phenominally fast trip. Her time was five days and twenty-two hours, beating her own record on the last westward trip, of five days, twenty-three hours.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, arrived in Berlin, and was given a brilliant reception. Emperor William and Prince Bismarck and General Von Moltke greeted him as he alighted from the train. The streets were filled with people and the buildings were profusely decorated.

MR. PARNELL will visit Edinburgh on July 1, when he will receive the freedom of the city. A conservative Irish lady living near Dublin, who died recently, bequeathed $10,000 to Mr. Parnell.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR of Wales laid the foundation stone of the Albert Bridge, in Belfast, Ireland. An immense crowd attended the ceremony, and the Prince was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

THE German Emperor and King Humbert, of Italy, reviewed a parade of troops in Berlin.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S yacht Valkyrie, which is to race with the Volunteer for the America's cup, sailed her maiden match. She was first home, but was beaten on time allowance.

THE bark Lizzie Williams was wrecked on Tugidak Island, a barren and uninhabited shoal in the Pacific. Six Chinamen and two seamen were drowned, The vessel and cargo worth $130,000 are a total loss.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, the new American Minister to England, has been presented to Lord Salisbury, the British Premier.

SEVENTEEN Anarchists were arrested at Milan for inciting tumults at Gallarate.

A SEVERE thunder storm in the Lauterbach district, in Germany, has done great damage to crops. Nine persons were drowned or killed by lightning. The railway bridge at Gossnitz was destroyed, and all the rivers in the vicinity rose to an alarming height.

THE roof of a colliery at Merthyr Tydvil, Wales, fell in, killing one miner and entombing fifty-eight others, who were finally rescued.

THE trial of General Boulanger has been postponed until August.

TEN thousand miners at Saar, in Bohemia, have struck. The Prague tramway lines were at a standstill owing to the strike of the drivers. The women employed in the rice fields of Medicira, Italy, were on strike. They pillaged a number of bakers' shops. Troops were ordered to the scene. Serious strikes are being organized in Belgium. Nine hundred colliers struck at Seraign and Lieg.

WAR ON GOPHERS.

Eighteen Thousand of the Pests Killed in One Iowa County.

The striped and pocket gophers that abound throughout the West at present threaten to become a formidable pest to farmers in portions of Iowa. Already it has become necessary to begin a war of extermination to prevent the rapid encroachment that these little animals are making on the crops.

In a number of counties a bounty of five cents each has been placed on gopher scalps. This has resulted in the active labor of farmers' sons to secure gopher scalps for the bounty. In Boone County thus far this spring over 18,000 scalps have been presented and paid for by County Auditor Everhall, who has drawn over 3000 warrants on the county treasury, a number larger than is usually drawn during the entire year.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

PITTSBURG is in a bad way for pitchers.

AMHERST COLLEGE recently beat Yale by 5 to 4.

BROUTHERS, of Boston, leads the League in batting.

THE Cleveland Club is breaking all "baby" records.

CLARKSON, of Boston, is pitching a slow ball this season.

IN the '89 lexicon of the game base hits are called "safeties."

THE Detroit Club has signed pitcher Shreve, late of Indianapolis.

THE Indianapolis Club sports the ugliest uniform in the League.

THE Pittsburg Club has suspended Pitchers Morris and Conway.

THERE have been comparatively few shut-out games so far this season.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE is a great admirer of the popular American game.

THE Southern League has increased the salaries of its umpires to $150 a month.

FROST, the Fort Worth (Texas) catcher, had his collar bone broken by a foul tip.

BURDOCK, the veteran second baseman, is playing with a New York semi-professional team.

ONE American manufacturer of baseballs employs 500 hands and keeps 40,000 balls in stock.

THE Kansas Citys are reported to be the finest lot of men on the bases ever gotten together.

TORONTO (Canada) clergymen of all denominations patronize the games in that city in large numbers.

WARD and Keefe have been re-elected President and Secretary, respectively, of the Ball Player's Brotherhood.

THE daily "take" of the New Yorks in gross, that is, at their grounds in Staten Island, averages only $350.

ON a three-bagger Billy Sunday, of the Pittsburgs, recently ran from the home plate to third base in 10 4-5 seconds.

JOHN MORRILL says he never played ball with as sober, quiet, orderly or easily managed team as the Washingtons.

THE Boston Club has appointed two physicians to the team, and one of the two will be in attendance at every game.

GEORGE HENNINGER, aged ninety, and Henry Geist, aged eighty-nine, are among the warmest baseball zealots in Bethlehem, Penn.

A FEATURE of the New York game this year is the magnificent fielding of O'Rourke. He covers a great deal of ground and throws admirably.

THE grand stand of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, which was partially destroyed by fire, will be torn down and a new one built. The loss is $18,000.

FORTY-FIVE actual players will appear on the Makiki (Sandwich Island) diamond this season. Their uniforms will cost $8 apiece, or a total cost of $360.

THE Louisville Club's franchise is still on the market. Milwaukee and Des Moines are both anxious to take Louisville's place in the American Association.

JOE PURCELL, who, after Van Haltren, ranked first among the pitchers of the California league, has permanently retired and will enter the priesthood.

JOHN WARD, of New York, is exercising his literary talents again. He is preparing an article on the classification rule. It indicates that a fight against it will be made in a short time.

No pitcher filled the "box" for a shorter time than "Ad" Gumbert, of the Chicagos, at Philadelphia. He delivered just one ball, and that was knocked out of the ground, and the pitcher returned to the field.

THE stockholders of the old Detroit National League Club have declared a dividend of $54,000. The directors own four-fifths of the 400 shares of stock. The par value of each share is $50, and the holders will receive $135 per share.

IN a recent game between the Brooklyns and Kansas City Clubs the latter scored in every inning, winning the game by 18 to 12 runs. It rarely happens that in a game between first-class clubs runs are made by one side in every inning.

THE rivalry between New York and Chicago is much greater than between any other teams. The games are bitterly contested, and no matter how badly the two clubs may play against other nines, they play a fine game when pitted against each other.

HARRY WRIGHT, manager of the Philadelphias, says that batting will win more games than fielding, and he proposes to play the strongest batting team he can put in the field. An error was not of such vital consequence last year, when scores were small. It takes good hitting to win this year.

THE highest baseball club in New York city, in the location of its home grounds, if not on record, is that made up of *Tribune* employes. It practises daily upon the top of the *Tribune* building. There is a space there a hundred feet long and surrounded by a high wall, where everything but heavy batting is perfectly feasible.

LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage
Boston	16	6	.727
Philadelphia	14	9	.609
New York	14	11	.560
Cleveland	14	13	.519
Chicago	13	13	.500
Pittsburg	11	15	.423
Indianapolis	9	15	.375
Washington	6	15	.286

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	Percentage.
St. Louis	26	10	.722
Brooklyn	19	12	.613
Cincinnati	19	15	.559
Athletic	15	14	.517
Kansas City	17	16	.515
Baltimore	14	16	.467
Columbus	10	21	.323
Louisville	8	24	.250

LATER NEWS.

WHILE Anthony Zesnhold, Henry Willthelder and James Dolan were at work in Otto Colliery at Branchdale, Penn., they were overcome by a sudden outburst of gas and suffocated to death.

CASHIER BRADLEY and Assistant Teller Palmer, of the Merchants' National Bank, New Haven, Conn., have been detected in financial irregularities. The amount involved is estimated at $50,000 to $100,000.

JOHN FILEY, an aged farmer living near Shippensburg, Penn., was found hanging to the limb of a tree, having committed suicide on account of family troubles.

THE United States man-of-war Yantic came into New York Harbor, having been struck by a hurricane; her foremast, topmasts and a part of her bowsprit were gone, and she had lost her steam launch and three of her boats; some of the men were injured.

A MONUMENT to the Confederate dead was unveiled at Alexandria, Va., with imposing ceremonies. The town was crowded, and the military and civic parade surpassed all expectations. The presentation speech was by Mr. R. T. Daniel. The oration was delivered by Governor Fitzhugh Lee.

HEAVY white frosts have damaged crops in Indiana. The weather was the coldest ever known there at that season.

THE Navy Department has begun to assign the officers of the vessels wrecked at Samoa to other ships and stations.

THE President appointed B. F. Gilkeson, of Pennsylvania, to be Second Controller of the Currency, and S. B. Holiday, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner of Customs.

BY direction of Secretary Noble, Agent McChesney has ordered all the white settlers off the Cheyenne reservation.

THE German Reichstag passed the Aged Workmen's Insurance bill and adjourned.

QUEEN VICTORIA has just celebrated her seventieth birthday by creating three Baronets and a Knight.

THE Bellows Falls (Vt.) *Times* building and a number of stores were burned. Loss $80,000; partially insured.

THE Presbyterian General Assembly (Southern) concluded business at Chattanooga, Tenn., and adjourned.

A BAND of six horse thieves, who stole 500 horses from San Miguel County, New Mexico, were arrested by Sheriff Loper, and 350 of the horses were found in their possession.

THE Rev. H. Greenfield Schorr, aged twenty-nine, the assistant rector of St. Paul's the oldest and most fashionable Episcopal church in Baltimore, Md., has committed suicide. The cause was unrequited love.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, Attorney-General Miller, Private Secretary Halford, General George B. Williams and Representative Anderson, of Kansas, left Washington for a trip down Chesapeake Bay on Mr. Wanamaker's yacht Restless. They spent Sunday in Hampton Roads, off Fortress Monroe.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE and Nathaniel B. Tucker have been appointed Commissioners by President Harrison to go to Hayti and endeavor to secure coaling stations at Mole St. Nicholas and Samana Bay for the United States.

THE marriage of ex-Secretary Bayard to Miss Mary Willing Clymer, is announced to take place on June 12 in St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington.

SEVERAL warehouses in Lubeck harbor, Germany, were burned and $400,000 worth of cotton and flax was destroyed.

TEN dwellings, the Methodist Church, the postoffice and three stores were burned at Bridgewater, Canada; loss $70,000.

THREE men were killed in a boiler explosion in a quarry at Mille Roches, Canada.

A BANK WRECKED.

A Scranton (Penn.) Savings Institution Robbed of $135,000.

Cashier George Jessup, at the Scranton (Penn.) City Bank, was placed under arrest in the bank after the close of business at that institution. The arrest was made by order of the board of directors. He is charged with embezzling the sum of $135,000. The directors also decided to close the bank, placing it in the hands of an assignee until its condition could be ascertained.

The announcement of the cashier's arrest created intense excitement in business and banking circles, and especially among the depositors, many of whom had made deposits up to the close of business at the bank.

A number of the depositors swarmed around the building decrying the dishonesty which was practiced by the officers of the bank in receiving their money, knowing that the bank was insolvent. Several women depositors, who were frenzied with excitement, fainted upon the street.

The bank had been the depository of the city and school funds, but with the change in the municipal officers on April 1 $186,000 of the funds were withdrawn and deposited elsewhere. The county is caught for upward of $10,000. The funds of a number of secret and building societies were deposited with the bank, and it is believed the societies will be heavy losers.

The downfall of the cashier is attributed to high living and speculation in unprofitable coal lands.

His bond is only $25,000. His father-in-law and his brother, Judge Jessup, are his bondsmen. The capital stock of the bank is $100,000 and the deposits nearly $500,000. Mr. Jessup had been cashier and Vice-President of the bank for nearly six years. He is about fifty-five years of age and is a member of one of the most prominent families in northeastern Pennsylvania, and was an officer in the Second Presbyterian Church. He was also a prominent member of the bicycle club of that city, President of the Pennsylvania State League of American Wheelmen and Vice-President of the National Association. He has two children, girls of twelve and fifteen years respectively.

IMMENSE numbers of caterpillars stop trains on the Canadian Pacific's new line through the Maine wilderness. It is impossible to run trains on a regular schedule, and in announcing their train service the Canadian Pacific managers have to put in the clause, "caterpillars permitting." Every train is delayed from two to five hours. Two hundred men have been hired to spread over the line and fight the pests.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

EPITOME OF NEWS GLEANED FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE STATE.

——The Susquehanna Dental Association met at Williamsport in annual session.

——The occupants of a house in Luzerne Borough leave it in time to see it sink in the ground.

——The wages of carpenters employed in the different shops in Sharon, were advanced ten per cent.

——One case of smallpox has been discovered at Wilkes-Barre, and has been isolated by the officials.

——Marcus Eyth, of Centreville, committed suicide. He was about 20 years of age and a popular young man.

——The Arion Society, of West Chester, gave its first public concert in Horticultural Hall to a large audience.

——While rescuing a woman from before a locomotive, Jacob Holman, of Scranton, was struck and probably fatally injured.

——Miss Minnie Frederick has brought suit at Allentown against Leon Maugrie for breach of promise, laying the damages at $2,000.

——Richard Nice, while under the influence of liquor, was fatally injured in trying to board a moving coal train, at Schuylkill Haven.

——Willie Brown, a 10-year old lad of Highspire, was drowned in the dam at Good's Woolen Mill, a few miles West of Middletown.

——Thomas Kavanaugh, miner at Dickson shaft, Scranton, while barring down loose roof coal, was caught in the falling mass and killed.

——At the second days' session of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Erie, resolutions lauding Captain Ericcson were passed.

——John Deck, the Hungarian whose carelessness of the Kaska William Colliery caused the death of ten men, has been held for manslaughter.

——Bear Valley Colliery, at Minersville, which gives employment to about 600 men and boys, resumed work after an idleness of three months.

——The contest for the control of the Allegheney County Committee by the Quay and Magee factions is in doubt, both sides claiming the victory.

——Stewart Corbett, a brakeman, was thrown off a car and killed at Lewistown. Brakeman Rigle, of the same road, was also badly squeezed by two cars.

——Charles Herb, a well-known tailor of York, committed suicide by shooting himself with a 42-calibre revolver. Continual illness and drink was the cause.

——The advocates of the Prohibitory amendment in Williamsport are making arrangements for holding nightly meetings from now on until the close of the campaign.

——The separate dioceses of the Pittsburg and Allegheny, of the Roman Catholic Church, have been consolidated into one, to be known as the diocese of Pittsburg.

——The jury at West Chester decided in the famous hedge fence suit of William T. Painter against the agent of the Dayton, Ohio, Hedge Company in favor of the plaintiff.

——The general store of A. R. Bomberger of Lititz, was entered by burglars. An entrance was effected by prying off a shutter. A large lot of cuttlery was carried away.

——Charles Poff, a conductor in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and residing in Harrisburg, was knocked down by his train at Frazer Station and instantly killed.

——Martha Lawlor, of Valley Furnace, committed suicide by taking Paris green. She was despondent, having within a few years buried her seven children and her husband.

——The corner-stone of the Brua Memorial Chapel at Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg was laid with special ceremonies, preceded by literary exercises on the college campus.

——At the meeting of the Quadrennial Conference of the United Brethren Church in York a message of greeting was sent to President Harrison, wishing him a good administration.

——The State Council of the Order of American Firemen met in Bethlehem and decided to sever its connections with the national association organizing instead as a State Firemen's League.

——While the wife of Edward Turner, a farmer, living at White Oak Run, above Tannersville, was milking a cow, lightning struck the barn, killing her and the cow. The barn was also destroyed.

——About two-thirds of the members have withdrawn from the McCandless Methodist Episcopal Church in Pittsburg owing to difficulty over a church trial, which resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

——George Lloyd of Danielsville, a brother of William Lloyd, who was killed on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near Slatington, died from grief. He was broken-hearted over the death of his brother.

——Miss Carroll, of Carbondale, was engaged to be married to William Jones, but while the wedding guests were waiting at the house of the bride the groom failed to appear and the reception was postponed.

——Mrs. Ellen A. Stout, has brought suit against Charles J. Ritter, a saloon keeper of Allentown, for the recovery of a penalty of $50 imposed by the act of 1885, which forbids liquor dealers to sell or give away liquor on Sunday.

——Advices have come from the American Consul at Naples, Italy, that the Naples officials have never been informed of the crimes of Red-nose Mike's accomplices or that they were wanted by the American Authorities.

——A colt without front legs was born on Henry Kreider's farm near Jonestown. It is healthy and resembles a kangaroo as it moves rapidly around the stable. Many people have called to see this curious freak of nature.

——Laura Graesley, the 13-year-old girl charged with causing the death of a young son of Samuel Shottenstein of Allentown, by hitting him on the head with a stick about three weeks ago, has been released from prison on bail.

——The hod carriers of Media have formed a union, and a few days ago they notified their employers that they wanted $2 50 per day instead of $2 25. Their demand was refused, and all the hod carriers belonging to the Union quit work.

——At the second day's proceedings of the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigations at Titusville A. D. Dunning, of Oil City, testified that the oil freight rates were too high to allow the independent refiners to carry on their business.

——Harry Boyer, a colored lad residing near West Chester, found a dynamite cartridge in a piece of woodland. He attempted to open it and in so doing the cartridge exploded. His left hand is so badly injured that it will have to be amputated.

——In court at Pottsville ten Italians, who were engaged in the recent riot on the now Lehigh and Schuylkill Railroads, near Orwigsburg, were convicted and sentenced to nominal fines and imprisonment for terms ranging from four to ten months.

——Owing to the failure of the Italian Government to give up the murderers of McClure and Flanagan, at Wilkes-Barre, the Board of Trade of that city has written to the Governor asking him to enter protest in the matter, and urging if nothing is done that the Italians be excluded.

——Arthur McCoy, an alleged newspaper agent, who victimized various parties at Lancaster, was arrested in Johnstown, and will be brought to Lancaster for trial. He claimed to be a brother of a Catholic priest residing in Baltimore, but the latter repudiates the relationship.

——Policeman Morton, while quelling a disturbance among some men, at Sunbury, arrested a man named Harry Keyes, who grabbed a revolver out of Morton's pocket and emptied all five chambers at him, but missed him. Keyes was clubbed down, arrested and bound over to court.

——Mr. James Quay, brother of Senator Quay, was seriously injured by being thrown from his carriage at his country place near Washington. He was attemping to break a colt, which became unmanageable, and he was thrown out, breaking his arm and cutting his head in a serious manner.

——Warrants were sworn out before Justice Hoyle in Mauch Chunk, for the arrest of eight of the striking employees of the Lehighton Stove Foundry for conspiracy to prevent persons from working who desire to do so. The complainants are Fred Wilson and C. H. Friell, two men at present employed in the foundry.

——A stone about six inches square was thrown across the Lehigh River by a blast and struck George Boyle, a railroad repairsman, on the back, fracturing the vertebræ and breaking the pelvis. The injured man was placed on a train to be taken to St. Luke's Hospital, but near Allentown he died. Deceased was 39 years of age, and leaves a wife and six children.

——Judge Stewart at Chambersburg, has ordered the division of Antrim and Washington Townships, made necessary by the late act of the Legislature, requiring registration and real estate assessors for each district. Greencastle and Waynesboro are separated from the townships and divided into wards, but the election districts are not increased.

——Two years ago, when Barnum's Circus was at Pottsville, Sylvester Hogan was beaten and stabbed by one of the circus men. The circus was at Ashland a few days ago and Hogan went up, identified his assailant and had him arrested on the original warrant issued by Squire Batdorff. The warrant would have been outlawed on the 24th inst.

——The Pittsburg jury in the case of A. B. Starr, superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, who was charged with manslaughter in connection with the killing of Miss Weyman and William Culp at the Federal street crossing a year ago, returned a verdict of not guilty but requiring the defendant to pay the costs.

——While William Geistwite and Herman Dhurn were fishing in the river at Steelton, Geistwite fell overboard in about eight feet of water. His oompanion endeavored to save him, but was unable to manage the boat in the strong current. Dhurn immediately gave the alarm, when a party began dragging for the body, which was recovered. Geistwite was subject to vertigo. He leaves a wife and one child.

——Prospectors boring for coal in Scott Township, Lackawanna Co., beyond the presents limits of the coal basin, some time since passed through a three-foot vein, and the report was circulated that the drill had pierced another vein of an excellent quality of anthracite that is eight feet thick. The farming community is much exercised over the report and are confident that their persistent faith in coal strata below their lands is about to be rewarded.

——A large bear has been committing depredations on the farm of Stanley Keesler, in Damascus Township, until a few days ago when it was captured in a trap set for it. Just previous to its being caught it killed a 2-year-old heifer. After the animal had been caught in the trap it broke the trap loose from its fastenings and climbed a tree, dragging the chain and trap with it. It weighed 400 pounds.

——Lightning struck the large bank barn (part frame and part stone) of Rev. John Newcomer, about a mile east of Mountville, and it was completely destroyed with all the contents, excepting the live stock. Loss $5,000. There is no insurance on the building, Rev. Newcomer being of the Dunkard denomination, who do not insure. The contents, belonging to Amos Shenk, tenant farmer, were fully insured.

Emma Jane Funk, aged 21 years, employed as a domestic for Charles Swaine, a carpenter of Doylestown, took strychnine and died sometime afterward. The deceased had been ill for about a week. After dinner she sent Mr. Swaine's son to the drug store for poison to kill a dog. The boy afterwards found her in her bed suffering great agony. He summoned neighbors and a doctor, but nothing could be done. Deputy coroner Bitting empaneled a jury and a verdict in accordance with the facts above stated was rendered.

——James Burns, of Altoona, a fireman on the Pittsburg Division, was attacked and badly beaten by a gang of five tramps. The villians robbed him of his watch and $30, after which they partly stripped him of his clothes and left him lying beside the track insensible. The city police were notified, and a fight ensued between them and the tramps. Four of the vagrants were severely injured with maces and then locked up. The other one escaped, but a posse are out in pursuit.

——Frank Martin, proprietor of the Unionville hotel, died recently after having secured his license for this year. His wife had the license transferred to herself and then closed up the bar. To make sure that there should be no liquor sold, she shipped all her stock to Philadelphia. Mrs. Martin has thus removed one licensed house from the the county. After June 18 she intends selling the property. It has been the custom of the Chester county court, during the last few years, not to grant any new licenses or to re-license old taverns that have been abandoned.

——H. J. Cook, formerly of Allegheny City, has been arrested in London, Ont., for robbing the Portersville Savings Bank, in Mercer County, of $2,000 two weeks ago. Cook was formerly employed in the building in which was located the bank. He was an inveterate smoker and had a habit of chewing the end of his cigar. The morning after the robbery a stump of a cigar was found on the floor of the bank and it gave evidence of having been in Cook's mouth from the peculiarity mentioned. He was arrested, and the telegram states, made a confession, implicating a number of others.

Richard Shrack, of Coatsville, was in Honey Brook, in search of his nephew, Horace Shrack, of Wagontown, who mysteriously disappeared on May 6. Young Mr. Shrack runs the mill at Wagontown, and owns some very fine horses. On the day of his disappearance he went to Coatesville, where he got a check for $25 cashek by Colonel Speakman and said he was going to West Chester. That is the last heard of him. No cause is known for his disappearance, as he was not financially in difficulty. Fears are entertained that he has been foully dealt with. Henry Gibbons has gone to take charge of Mr. Shrack's business for the present.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Our Need of Cleansing."

TEXT: *"If I wash myself with snow water, and should I cleanse my hands in alkali, yet shalt thou plunge me in the ditch, and mine own clothes shall abhor me."*—Job ix., 30, 31.

Albert Barnes—honored be his name on earth and in heaven—went straight back to the original writing of my text, and translated it as I have now quoted it, giving substantial reasons for so doing. Although we know better, the ancients had an idea that in snow water there was a special power to cleanse, and that a garment washed and rinsed in it would be as clean as clean could be; but if the plain snow water failed to do its work, then they would take lye or alkali and mixed it with oil, and under that preparation they felt that the last impurity would certainly be gone. Job, in my text, in most forceful figure sets forth the idea that all his attempts to make himself pure before God were a dead failure, and that, unless we are abluted by something better than earthly liquids and chemical preparations, we are loathsome and in the ditch. "If I wash myself with snow water, and should I cleanse my hands in alkali, yet shalt thou plunge me in the ditch, and mine own clothes shall abhor me."

You are now sitting for your picture. I turn the camera obscura of God's word full upon you, and I pray that the sunshine falling through the skylight may enable me to take you just as you are. Shall it be a flattering picture, or shall it be a true one? You say: "Let it be a true one." The first profile that was ever taken was taken three hundred and thirty years before Christ, of Antigonus. He had a blind eye, and he compelled the artist to take his profile so as to hide the defect in his vision. But since that invention, three hundred and thirty years before Christ, there have been a great many profiles. Shall I to-day give you a one-sided view of yourselves, a profile, or shall it be a full-length portrait, showing you just what you are? If God will help me by His almighty grace, I shall give you that last kind of a picture.

When I first entered the ministry I used to write my sermons all out and read them, and run my hand along the line lest I should lose my place. I have hundreds of those manuscripts. Shall I ever preach them? Never; for in those days I was somewhat over-mastered with the idea I heard talked all around about, of the dignity of human nature, and I adopted the idea, and I evolved it, and I illustrated it, and I argued it; but coming on in life, and having seen more of the world, and studied better my Bible, I find that that early teaching was faulty, and that there is no dignity in human nature, until it is reconstructed by the grace of God. Talk about vessels going to pieces on the Skerries, off Ireland! There never was such a shipwreck as in the Gihon and the Hiddekel, rivers of Eden, where our first parents foundered. Talk of a steamer going down with five hundred passengers on board! What is that to the shipwreck of fourteen hundred million souls? We are by nature a mass of uncleanness and putrefaction, from which it takes all the omnipotence and infinitude of God's grace to extricate us. "If I wash myself with snow water, and should I cleanse my hands in alkali, yet shalt thou plunge me in the ditch, and my own clothes shall abhor me."

I remark, in the first place, that some people try to cleanse their soul of sin in the snow water of fine apologies. Here is one man who says: "I am a sinner; I confess that; but I inherited this. My father was a sinner, my grandfather, my great-great-grandfather, and all the way back to Adam, and I couldn't help myself." My brother, have you not, every day in your life, added something to the original estate of sin that was bequeathed to you? Are you not brave enough to confess that you have sometimes surrendered to sin, which you ought to have conquered? I ask you whether it is fair play to put upon our ancestry things for which we ourselves are personally responsible? If your nature was askew when you got it, have you not sometimes given it an additional twist? Will all the tombstones of those who have preceded us make a barricade high enough for eternal defenses? I know a devout man who had blasphemous parentage. I know an honest man whose father was a thief. I know a pure man whose mother was a waif of the street. The hereditary tide may be very strong, but there is such a thing as stemming it. The fact that I have a corrupt nature is no reason why I should yield to it. The deep stains of our soul can never be washed out by the snow water of such insufficient apology.

Still further, says some one: "If I have gone into sin, it has been through my companions, my comrades and my associates; they ruined me. They taught me to drink. They took me to the gambling hell. They plunged me into the house of sin. They ruined my soul." I do not believe it. God gave to no one the power to destroy you or me. If a man is destroyed he is self destroyed, and that is always so. Why did you not break away from them? If they had tried to steal your purse, you would have knocked them down; if they had tried to purloin your gold watch, you would have riddled them with shot; but when they tried to steal your immortal soul, you placidly submitted to it. Those bad fellows have a cup of fire to drink; do not pour your cup into it. In this matter of the soul, every man for himself. That those persons are not fully responsible for your sin, I prove by the fact that you still consort with them. You cannot get off by blaming them. Though you gather up all these apologies; though there were a great flood of them; though they should come down with the force of the melting snows from Lebanon, they could not wash out one stain of your immortal soul.

Still further, some persons apologize for their sins by saying: "We are a great deal better than some people. You see people all around about us that are a great deal worse than we." You stand up columnar in your integrity, and look down upon those who are prostrate in their habits and crimes. What of that, my brother? If I failed through recklessness and wicked imprudence for ten thousand dollars, is the matter alleviated at all by the fact that somebody else has failed for one hundred thousand dollars, and somebody else for two hundred thousand dollars? Oh, no. If I have the neuralgia, shall I refuse medical attendance because my neighbor has virulent typhoid fever? The fact that his disease is worse than mine—does that cure mine? If I, through my foolhardiness, leap off into ruin, does it break the fall to know that others leap off a higher cliff into deeper darkness? When the Hudson river rail train went through the bridge at Spuyten Duyvil, did it alleviate the matter at all that instead of two or three people being hurt there were seventy-five mangled and crushed? Because others are depraved, is that any excuse for my depravity? Am I better than they? Perhaps they had worse temptations than I have had. Perhaps their surroundings in life were more overpowering. Perhaps, O man, if you had been under the same stress of temptation, instead of sitting here to-day, you would have been looking through the bars of a penitentiary. Perhaps O woman, if you had been under the same power of temptation, instead of sitting here to-day, you would be tramping the street, the laughing stock of men and the grief of the angels of God, dungeoned, body, mind and soul, in the blackness of despair. Ah, do not let us solace ourselves with the thought that other people are worse than we. Perhaps in the future, when our fortunes may change, unless God prevents it, we may be worse than they are. Many a man after thirty years, after forty years, after fifty years, after sixty years, has gone to pieces on the sand bars. Oh! instead of wasting our time in hypercriticism about others, let us ask ourselves the questions, Where do we stand? What are our sins? What are our deficits? What are our perils? What our hopes? Let each one say to himself: "Where will I be? Shall I range in summery fields, or grind in the mills of a great night? Where? Where?"

Some winter morning you go out and see a snow bank in graceful drifts, as though by some heavenly compass it had been curved; and as the sun glints it the luster is almost insufferable, and it seems as if God had wrapped the earth in a shroud with white plaits woven in looms celestial. And you say: "Was there ever anything so pure as the snow, so beautiful as the snow?" But you brought a pail of that snow and put it upon the stove and melted it; and you found that there was a sediment at the bottom, and every drop of that snow water was riled; and you found that the snow bank had gathered up the impurity of the field, and that after all it was not fit to wash in. And so I say it will be if you try to gather up these contrasts and comparisons with others, and with these apologies attempt to wash out the sins of your heart and life. It will be an unsuccessful ablution. Such snow water will never wash away a single stain of an immortal soul.

But I hear some one say: "I will try something better than that. I will try the force of a good resolution. That will be more pungent, more caustic, more extirpating, more cleansing. The snow water has failed, and now I will try the alkali of the good, strong resolution." My dear brother, have you any idea that a resolution about the future will liquidate the past? Suppose I owed you five thousand dollars and I should come to you to-morrow and say: "Sir, I will never run in debt to you again; if I should live thirty years, I will never run in debt to you again;" will you turn to me and say: "If you will not run in debt in the future, I will forgive you the five thousand dollars." Will you do that? No! Nor will God. We have been running up a long score of indebtedness with God. If for the future we should abstain from sin, that would be no defrayment of past indebtedness. Though you should live from this time forth pure as an archangel before the throne, that would not redeem the past. God, in the Bible, distinctly declares that he "will require that which is past"—past opportunities, past neglects, past wicked words, past impure imaginations, past everything. The past is a great cemetery, and every day is buried in it. And here is a long row of three hundred and sixty-five graves. They are the dead days of 1888. Here is a long row of three hundred and sixty-five more graves, and they are the dead days of 1887. And here is a long row of three hundred and sixty-five more graves, and they are the dead days of 1886. It is a vast cemetery of the past. But God will rouse them all up with resurrectionary blast, and as the prisoner stands face to face with juror and judge, so you and I will have to come up and look upon those departed days face to face, exulting in their smile or cowering in their frown.

"Murder will out," is a proverb that stops too short. Every sin, however small, as well as great, will out. In hard times in England, years ago, it is authentically stated that a manufacturer was on the way, with a bag of money, to pay off his hands. A man infuriated with hunger met him on the road, and took a rail with a nail in it from a paling fence and struck him down, and the nail entering the skull instantly slew him. Thirty years after that the murderer went back to that place. He passed into the grave yard, where the sexton was digging a grave, and while he stood there the spade of the sexton turned up a skull, and, lo! the murderer saw a nail protruding from the back part of the skull; and as the sexton turned the skull it seemed with hollow eyes to glare on the murderer; and he, first petrified with horror, stood in silence, but soon cried out. "Guilty! guilty! O God!" The mystery of the crime was over. The man was tried and executed. My friends, all the unpardoned sins of our lives, though we may think they are buried out of sight and gone into a mere skeleton of memory, will turn up in the cemetery of the past and glower upon us with their misdoings. I say all our unpardoned sins. Oh, have you done the preposterous thing of supposing that good resolutions for the future will wipe out the past? Good resolutions, though they may be pungent and caustic as alkali, have no power to neutralize a sin, have no power to wash away a transgression. It wants something more than earthly chemistry to do this. Yea, yea, though "I wash myself with snow water, and should I cleanse my hands in alkali, yet shalt thou plunge me in the ditch, and mine own clothes shall abhor me."

You see from the last part of this text that Job's idea of sin was very different from that of Eugene Sue, or George Sand, or M. J. Michelet, or of any of the hundreds of writers who have done up iniquity in mezzotint, and garlanded the wine cup with eglantine and rosemary, and made the path of the libertine end in bowers of ease instead of on the hot flagging of eternal torture. You see that Job thinks that sin is not a flowery parterre; that it is not a tableland of fine prospects; that it is not music, dulcimer, violoncello, castanet and Pandean pipes, all making music together. No. He says it is a ditch, long, deep, loathsome, stenchful, and we are all plunged into it, and there we wallow and sink and struggle, not able to get out. Our robes of propriety and robes of worldly profession are saturated in the slime and abomination, and our soul, covered over with transgression, hates its covering, and the covering hates the soul until we are plunged into the ditch, and our own clothes abhor us.

I know that some modern religionists caricature sorrow for sin, and they make out an easier path than the "pilgrim's progress" that John Bunyan dreamed of. The road they travel does not stop where John's did, at the city of Destruction, but at the gate of the university; and I am very certain that it will not come out where John's did, under the shining ramparts of the celestial city. No repentance, no pardon. If you do not, my brother, feel that you are down in the ditch, what do you want of Christ to lift you out? If you have no appreciation of the fact that you are astray, what do you want of him who came to seek and save that which was lost? Yonder is the City of Paris, the swiftest of the Inmans, coming across the Atlantic. The wind is abaft, so that she has not only her engines at work, but all sails up. I am on board the Umbria of the Cunard line. The boat davits are swung around. The boat is lowered. I get into it with a red flag and cross over to where the City of Paris is coming and I wave the flag. The captain looks off from the bridge and says: "What do you want?" I reply: "I come to take some of your passengers across to the other vessel; I think they will be safer and happier there." The captain would look down with indignation and say: "Get out of the way, or I will run you down." And then I would back oars, amidst the jeering of two or three hundred people looking over the taffrail. But the Umbria and the City of Paris meet under different circumstances after a while. The City of Paris is coming out of a cyclone; the life boats are smashed; the bulwarks gone; the vessel rapidly going down. The boatswain gives his last whistle of despairing command. The passengers run up and down the deck, and some pray, and all make a great outcry. The captain says: "You have about fifteen minutes now to prepare for the next world." "No hope!" sounds from stem to stern and from the ratlines down to the cabin. I see the distress. I am let down by the side of the Umbria. I push off as fast as I can toward the sinking City of Paris. Before I come up people are leaping into the water in their anxiety to get to the boat, and when I have swung up under the side of the City of Paris, the frenzied passengers rush through the gangway until the officers, with ax and clubs and pistols, try to keep back the crowd, each waiting his turn to come next. There is but one life boat, and they all want to get into it, and the cry is: "Me next! me next!" You see the application before I make it. As long as a man going on in his sin feels that all is well, that he is running out at a beautiful port, and has all sail set, he wants no Christ, he wants no help, he wants no rescue; but if under the flash of God's convicting spirit he shall see that by reason of sin he is dismasted and waterlogged, and going down into the trough of the sea where he cannot live, how soon he puts the sea glass to his eye and sweeps the horizon, and at the first sign of help cries out: "I want to be saved. I want to be saved now. I want to be saved forever." No sense of danger, no application for rescue.

Oh, that God's eternal spirit would flash upon us a sense of our sinfulness! The Bible tells the story in letters of fire, but we get used to it. We joke about sin. We make merry over it. What is sin? Is it a trifling thing? Sin is a vampire that is sucking out the life blood of your immortal nature. Sin? It is a Bastile that no earthly key ever unlocked. Sin? It is expatriation from God and heaven. Sin? It is grand larceny against the Almighty, for the Bible asks the question: "Will a man rob God?" answering it in the affirmative. This Gospel is a writ of replevin to recover property unlawfully detained from God.

In the Shetland Islands there is a man with leprosy. The hollow of the foot has swollen until it is flat on the ground. The joints begin to fall away. The ankle thickens until it looks like the foot of a wild beast. A stare unnatural comes to the eye. The nostril is constricted. The voice drops to an almost inaudible hoarseness. Tubercles blotch the whole body, and from them there comes an exudation that is unbearable to the beholder. That is leprosy, and we have all got it unless cleased by the grace of God. See Leviticus. See II Kings. See Mark. See Luke. See fifty Bible allusions and confirmations.

The Bible is not complimentary in its language. It does not speak mincingly about our sins. It does not talk apologetically. There is no vermilion in its style. It does not cover up our transgressions with bloomming metaphor. It does not sing about them in weak falsetto; but it thunders out: "The imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth." "Every one has gone back. He has altogether become filthy. He is abominable and filthy, and drinketh in iniquity like water." And then the Lord Jesus Christ flings down at our feet this humiliating catalogue: "Out of the heart of men proceed evil thoughts, adulteries, fornication, murders, thefts, blasphemy." There is a text for your rationalists to preach from. Oh, the dignity of human nature! There is an element of your science of man that the anthropologist never has had the courage yet to touch; and the Bible, in all the ins and outs of the most forceful style, sets forth our natural pollution, and represents iniquity as a frightful thing, as an exhausting thing, as a loathsome thing. It is not a mere bemiring of the feet, it is not a mere befouling of the hands; it is going down, head and ears under, in a ditch, until our clothes abhor us.

My brethren, shall we stay down where sin thrusts us? I shall not if you do. We cannot afford to. I have to-day to tell you that there is something purer than snow water, something more pungent than alkali, and that is the blood of Jesus Christ that cleanseth from all sin. Ay, the river of salvation, bright, crystalline and heaven born, rushes through this audience with billowy tide strong enough to wash your sins completely and forever away. Oh, Jesus, let the dam that holds it back now break, and the floods of salvation roll over us.

Let the water and the blood,
From thy side a healing flood,
Be of sin the double cure,
Save from wrath and make me pure.

Let us get down on both knees and bathe in that blood of mercy. Ay, strike out with both hands and try to swim to the other shore of this river of God's grace. To you is the word of this salvation sent. Take this largess of the divine bounty. Though you have gone down in the deepest ditch of libidinous desire and corrupt behavior, though you have sworn all blasphemies until there is not one sinful word left for you to speak, though you have been submerged by the transgressions of a lifetime, though you are so far down in your sin that no earthly help can touch your case—the Lord Jesus Christ bends over you to-day, and offers you his right hand, proposing to lift you up, first making you whiter than snow, and then raising you to glories that never die. "Billy," said a Christian bootblack to another, "when we come up to heaven it won't make any difference that we've been bootblacks here, for we shall get in, not somehow or other, but, Billy, we shall get straight through the gate." Oh, if you only knew how full and free and tender is the offer of Christ, this day, you would all take Him without one single exception; and if all the doors of this house were locked save one, and you were compelled to make egress by only one door, and I stood there and questioned you, and the Gospel of Christ had made the right impression upon your heart to-day, you would answer me as you went on, one and all: "Jesus is mine, and I am His!" Oh, that this might be the hour when you would receive Him! It is not a Gospel merely for footpads and vagrants and buccaneers; it is for the highly polished and the educated and the refined as well. "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." Whatever may be your associations, and whatever your worldly refinements, I must tell you, as before God I expect to answer in the last day, that if you are not changed by the grace of God, you are still down in the ditch of sin, in the ditch of sorrow, in the ditch of condemnation; a ditch that empties into a deeper ditch, the ditch of the lost. But blessed be God for the lifting, cleansing, illustrating power of His Gospel.

The voice of free grace cries, Escape to the mountain;
For all that believe, Christ has opened a fountain.
Hallelujah! to the Lamb who has bought us our pardon;
We'll praise him again when we pass over Jordan.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE. H. A. THOMPSON.

SWOPE & THOMPSON,

Editors & Proprietors.

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A DIVISION of sentiment arose among the Bishops and delegates in the General Conference of the United Brethren in Christ at their recent session in York Pa., which resulted in a schism, one Bishop and several delegates withdrawing and forming a new organization. The rock on which the split occured was the secret society question. The majority of the members of the Conference appear to have adopted liberal views, and opened the door to members of secret orders, while the dissenters continue to maintain the original position of the denomination on this subject.

IN THIS country every man is entitled to the full enjoyment of his personal liberty and may do what he pleases so long as he pleases to do nothing that will injure the community. The personal liberty to sell rum has hitherto been granted to three citizens of Pennsylvania out of every one thousand and withheld from the other nine hundred and ninety-seven. It is now proposed to put the three on a level with their fellow citizens because experience has shown their trade to be a heavy expense to the tax-payers and a constant menace to the peace of society and the happiness of the family.—*Altoona Tribune.*

ROBERT G. Ingersoll, who has never been called a religious enthusiast or a temperance fanatic, describes the article they make thus: "Alcohol is the blood of the gambler, the inspiration of the burglar, the stimulus of the highwayman and the support of the midnight incendiary. It suggests the lie and countenances the liar, condones the thief and esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligation, reverences fraud, turns love to hate, scorns virtue and innocence. It incites the father to butcher his helpless offspring, and the child to sharpen the patricidal axe. Alcohol burns up men, consumes women, destroyes life, curses God and despises heaven. It subborns witnesses, nurses perfidy, defiles the jury and stains the judicial ermine. It bribes voters, corrupts elections, pollutes our institutions, endangers the goverment, degrades the citizen, debases the legislator, dishonors the statesman and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honor; terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness; and, with the malevolence of a fiend, calmly surveys the frightful desolations and reveling in havoc, it poisons felicity, destroys peace and ruins morals, wipes out national honor, curses the world and laughs at the ruin it has wrought. It does that and more. It murders the soul, it is the sum of all villainies, the father of all crimes, the mother of all abominations, the devil's best friend and God's worst enemy."

THE FENCE LAW.

The farmers of Huntingdon county seem to be entirely at sea as to what kind of a fence law we now have in this county since the last Legislature saw fit to repeal the law of 1700. Frequent inquiries have been made of us in regard to the matter but we were unable to give the desired information. However, for the benefit of our patrons we determined to give the subject some investigation.

Through the kindness of State Senator W. McKnight Williamson we are enabled to give our readers the law as it now is so far as Huntingdon county is concerned.

The repeal of the law of 1700 does not affect any special act relating to fences in this county, only does away with the general law of 1700, leaving all others in force. The following is the act which has been repealed.

"All cornfields and grounds kept for enclosures, within the said province and counties annexed, shall be well fenced, with fence at least five feet high of sufficient rail or logs, and close at the bottom; and whosoever not having their ground enclosed with such sufficient fence as aforesaid, shall hurt, kill or do damage to any horse, kine, sheep, hogs or goats of any other persons, by hunting or driving them out or from said grounds, shall be liable to make good all damages sustained thereby to the owner of the same."

March 27, 1784, a special act was passed as follows:

An Act to regulate fences, and to appoint appraisers in each township in the counties of Bedford, Northumberland, Westmoreland, Washington, and Fayette, and to encourage the raising of swine.

Section 1. Whereas, by an act of General Assembly of the late province of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act for erecting pounds in each township," passed the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine, and an act entitled, "An Act concerning cattle, horses, and sheep," passed the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three, the heights of a lawful fence therein mentioned are found to be insufficient: And whereas, a supplement to an act entitled, An Act to prevent swine running at large," passed the tenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine, is found to be injurious to great part of the frontier counties of this state: For remedy whereof,

Sec. II. Be it enacted and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That all fences erected in this state, within the limits herein after mentioned, shall be made and erected in the following manner, that is to say; all worm fences shall be four feet and an half high, with sufficient stakes and riders thereon, and that the under rail in each panel shall not exceed five inches from the surface of the ground, and the first four rails in each panel shall not exceed five inches between the rails; and that the said fences shall have at least four feet worm; and that all post and rail fences shall be four feet and an half high, and the distance between the rails as aforesaid.

Sec. III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to kill, take, or carry away, any swine, shoat, or pig; but in case of trespassing through or over any lawful fences as aforesaid, to take and impound the same, and to obtain and recover such damages, and in the same way and manner, as is herein after directed.

Sec. IV. After providing for the time of election of appraisers, says of their duties, " * * * whose duty shall be, upon the demand of any inhabitant within their respective townships, to go and view the fences where any damages are supposed to be done, and, if they find upon view of the same, the fences to be sufficient, agreeable to the dimensions aforesaid, then and in such case, they are to appraise and ascertain the damages done, and make return of the same to the next justice of the peace, who is hereby empowered to award judgment and execution, as the case may require; and in case upon the said view as aforesaid, the fences shall be found insufficient, the said appraisers, in like manner, shall make report to the next justice as aforesaid, who shall give judgment against the plaintiff for the costs of such view, and upon refusal of payment, to award execution for the same as in other cases."

Sec. V, VI, VII, and VIII provide for

Continued on eighth page.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SHERIFF.

I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

JACKSON LAMBERSON.

Huntingdon, Pa., April 30, '89.

I hereby respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

THOS. M. OAKS,

Huntingdon, Pa., May 17, 1889.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 25th 1888.

LEAVE WESTWARD. Pacific Express.	Way Passenger.	Altoona Accommodat'n.	STATIONS.	LEAVE EASTWARD. Sea Shore Express.	Mail.	Altoona Accom.
p. m.	a. m.	a.m.		p. m.	p.m.	a. m.
11 25	4 30		Philadelphia	3 15		
a. m.				a. m.		
3 10	8 15	4 14	Harrisburg	11 40	7 00	10 05
	8 33	4 33	Marysville	11 22	6 39	9 47
3 38	8 54	4 49	Duncannon	11 05	6 21	9 30
4 00	9 26	5 16	Newport	10 36	5 55	9 00
	9 52	5 36	Thompsout'n	10 17	5 26	8 37
4 34	10 13	5 54	Port Royal	10 01	5 09	8 17
4 39	10 20	6 00	Mifflin	9 56	5 03	8 12
5 01	10 46	6 23	Lewistown Jn	9 34	4 38	7 45
	10 55	6 32	Granville	9 27	4 29	7 37
5 22	11 14	6 48	McVeytown	9 10	4 12	7 22
5 40	11 39	7 10	N. Hamilton	8 50	3 51	7 02
5 46	11 46	7 15	Mt. Union	8 44	3 46	6 57
5 54	11 55	7 22	MAPLETON	8 36	3 38	6 50
6 00	12 03	7 29	Mill Creek	8 31	3 32	6 44
6 12	12 17	7 40	Huntingdon	8 20	3 20	6 33
6 25	12 31	7 54	Petersburg	8 05	3 06	6 20
6 33	12 40	8 01	Barree	7 58	2 59	6 14
6 40	12 46	8 07	Spruce Creek	7 52	2 53	6 09
6 54	12 59	8 20	Birmingham	7 47	2 42	5 58
7 00	1 07	8 26	Tyrone	7 36	2 35	5 52
7 11	1 16	8 34	Tipton	7 25	2 26	5 44
7 22	1 26	8 44	Bellwood	7 17	2 18	5 36
7 30	1 32	8 49	Elizabeth Fur	7 11	2 11	5 31
7 45	1 45	9 00	Altoona	7 00	2 06	5 20
12 45			Pittsburg		6 55	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m.		p. m.	a.m.	a. m.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 6:20 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:52; Birmingham, 6:59; Spruce Creek, 7:10; Petersburg, 7:22; Huntingdon, 7:37; Mapleton, 7:53; Mount Union, 8:00; Harrisburg, 10:45 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:50 a. m., Mount Union 6:11 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:40, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, (except Sunday) Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 9.00 p. m., daily, Altoona, 1:00 a. m., Huntingdon, 2:00; Harrisburg, 5:00, and arrives at Philadelphia at 8:25 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:50 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:10; Altoona, 3:30, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:20 p. m.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN RAILROAD.

New Schedule Nov. 29th, 1888.

SOUTH Mail	Expr's	STATIONS.	NORTH Fast Line	Day Expr's
a. m.	a. m.		p. m.	p. m.
6 35	8 25	Huntingdon	6 20	12 15
6 45	8 35	McConl'st'n	6 09	12 02
6 52	8 41	Grafton	6 05	11 58
7 03	8 51	Marklesb'g	5 55	11 48
7 10	9 00	Entriken	5 45	11 40
f7 22	9 12	Cove	5 30	11 28
7 35	9 25	Saxton	5 22	11 15
7 48	9 40	Riddlesburg	5 06	11 02
7 53	9 45	Hopewell	5 02	10 57
8 05	9 55	Cypher	f4 52	10 47
8 15	10 08	Tatesville	4 41	10 38
8 21	10 17	Everett	4 33	10 28
8 25	10 20	Mt. Dallas.	4 30	10 25
		Bedford		
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.

"f" Flag Stations.

Trains over Shoup's Branch leave Saxton at 9:35 and arrive at Dudley at 10:05 a. m. Leave Dudley at 4:30 and arrive at Saxton at 5:00 p. m.

GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1888.

SOUTH. Mixed. No. 10.	Mixed. No. 8.	Mail. No. 2.	STATIONS.	NORTH. Mail. No. 1.	Mixed. No. 7.	Mixed. No. 9
p. m.	a. m.	p.m.		a. m.	a.m.	p. m.
6 42	11 57	4 16	Robertsdale	9 15	6 00	1 10
6 29	11 44	4 05	Cook's	9 26	6 13	1 23
6 21	11 36	3 57	Rocky Ridge	9 34	6 21	1 31
6 15	11 30	3 52	Cole's	9 39	6 27	1 37
5 40	10 54	3 22	Saltillo	10 09	6 57	2 06
5 20	10 45	3 15	Three Springs	10 16	7 05	2 14
5 08	10 29	3 01	*Beersville	10 29	7 20	2 27
4 52	10 04	2 47	Rockhill	10 42	7 35	2 42
4 22	9 34	2 16	Shirley	10 58	7 55	3 02
4 12	9 25	2 08	*Augh. Mills	11 06	8 05	3 11
3 54	9 05	1 55	Mount Union	11 20	8 25	3 30

Express No. 3, moving north leaves Rockhill at 12:30, arriving at Mt. Union at 1 p. m.

Express No. 4. moving south leaves Mount Union at 11:50 a. m., arriving at Rockhill at 12:20 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 28	9 40	L. Rockhill A	6 30	4 47
6 21	9 33	*Blacklog	6 37	4 54
6 13	9 25	*Cedar Rock	9 45	5 02
6 09	9 21	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 06
6 03	9 15	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 12
5 51	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 24
5 42	8 49	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 33

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

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G. W. WRIGHT.

Fish! Fish! Fish!

Lake Shad and Lake Herring in any quantity desired.

Large Stock of Queen's-ware, just arrived.

Also, Full Line of General Merchandise. At G. W. Wright's,

Mapleton, Penn's.

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A. J. FOSTER'S

—FOR—

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, & Feed.

I have the nicest lot of Potatoes in the market—both for eating and for seed. Just received a ½ bbl. of Mackerel; also, stock of Shoes for Men, Women, and Children, at Low Prices. Call and examine the goods and inquire the prices at my store? If you haven't, you should call NOW, and be convinced.

—GLASS—

ware, Fine Groceries; Provisions, Flour, Feed, Tobacco, Cigars, ——Confectioneries, Etc.——

Fish! Fish! Fish!

Lake Shad and Lake Herring.

I have always on hand three different brands of——

FLOUR,

ranging in price from $1.25 to $1.40 per one-fourth Bbl. **Isenberg's Fancy** is equal to any in the ——market.——

——I also sell Pittsburgh Meat.—— Hams, 13 cents; California Hams, 11½ cents; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 11 cents; Clear Side, 12 cents; Bacon Shoulders, 10 cts. Lard, 12 cts.

——Store in——

—FRONT—

of Blacksmith Shop. You will find Shoes for Men, Women, and Children.—

Compare Prices—— and —— Save Money!

You will also find on hand a full line of good Tinware at Low Prices. Also, a large stock of Canned Goods of the best brand in the market. See sample case for prices of Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Rice, Hominy, Prunes, Dried Fruits, etc. You will find almost everything kept in a First-class General Merchandise——

—STORE.—

Keystone Flouring Mills.

The People of Mapleton and Surrrounding Country—

WILL find it to their advantage to patronize the Keystone Flouirng Mills at Mapleton.

We always pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain, and sell as CHEAP and CHEAPER than any mill of our knowledge.

1st. Because we have reduced expenses to the minimum by doing our own work.

2nd. We buy our grain direct from producers, thus saving the middle man's profits.

3rd. We sell direct to consumer, and give our patrons the benefit of the dealer's profit.

For these reasons, it will pay any man to come direct to the mill and do all his buying.

We have constantly on hand—

Flour, Chop, Corn-Meal, Bran, Shorts, Corn, Ear & Shelled, Rye, Oats, Wheat, and wheat screenings.

——ALSO——

Anthracite, Bituminous, & Cannel Coal.

The following are our prices for the present:

"Royal" Flour, per cwt.,		$2.60
"Lola"	" "	2.30
Bran,	" "	1.00
Shorts,	" "	1.15
Corn Meal,	" "	1.60
Oats, per bushel,		.30 to .40
Rye, " "		.65
Corn (Shelled), per bush.		.60
" " " "		.60
Screenings,	" "	.50
Chop, per cwt.,		1.00, 1.25, 1.50
" " ton,		19.00, 23.00, 27.00

Our "Royal" brand of Flour is second to none. We guarantee this to be Pure Unadulterated Flour.

Our "Lola" brand is as good as any buhr Flour, and is Strictly Pure.

Our Chops are made of Pure and Sound Grains, each lot being open to inspection and guaranteed to be as represented.

Arrangements have been made by which we will accept orders from any of the public works about town.

P. R. R. Ties will be taken in exchange for Flour and Feed, subject to Company inspection, balance to be paid in Cash.

Bark tickets, if drawn in our names, will be received for Flour and Feed by us, as cash, balance being paid in Money on sight.

Custom Work a Specialty.

Thankful for the liberal patronage we have received during the past year, we invite a continuance of the same. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Himes Bros.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, May 29, 1889.

BOROUGH DIRECTORY.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. C. L. Benscoter, pastor. Preaching every Sunday, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9 o'clock. a. m. Prayer-meeting every Wednesday evening. Young Men's prayer-meeting every Friday evening.

Church officials—Stewards, A. Heeter, T. M. Logan, H. H. Swope, I. N. Swope, J. P. Wilson, H. R. Gurd. Trustees, A. Heeter, D. H. Foster, R. S. Henderson, J. P. Wilson, Martin Wilson, A. Broombaugh, H. R. Gurd, Benj. O'Connor. Superintendent, Sunday-school, D. H. Foster; Secretary, J. A. Brumbaugh.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. D. H. Campbell, pastor. Preaching every other Sabbath, alternating morning and afternoon (3 o'clock). Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Sunday and Thursday evenings.

Church officials—Elders, W. H. Rex, A. W. Swope, Samuel Hatfield. B. F. Baker. Deacon, W. W. Wright. Trustees, V. B. McCarthy, Samuel Hatfield, W. W. Wright. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Baker; Secretary, W. E. Bitner.

U. B. Church—Rev. W. Cramer, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, alternating morning and evening. Sunday-school, 9, a. m. Prayer-meeting every Thursday evening.

Church officials—Trustees, E. Robley, A. M. Parker, Philip Hooper, J. K. Robley, B. F. Godard. Leader, E. Robley; Assistant Leader, B. F. Slates. Steward, J. K. Robley. Superintendent, Sunday-school, B. F. Godard; Secretary, A. M. Parker.

Constitutional Amendment.

The additional article to the State Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, and to be voted on June 18, is as follows:

Article XIX.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor to be used as a beverage is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such a manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

LOCAL NOTES.

—For surah silk and cheap laces, call at Mrs. Evans'.

—Another lot of millinery goods at Mrs. Evans'.

—Baby caps, bibs, and gauze undershirts for children, at Mrs. Evans'.

—Rev. W. Cramer will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—D. Wm. Bolinger, of Mount Union, has our thanks for favors received.

—T. M. Wood has builta porch in front of his residence on Sherman street.

—Rev. C. L. Benscoter will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—E. B. Iset, of Spruce Creek, was in Mapleton on business, Monday forenoon.

—Foreman Ewing and his men are loading the cross-ties out of the yard at this place.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in school-room No. 3, next Sunday afternoon.

—The best fifty-cent corset in town; also, full line of children's corsets at Mrs. Evans'.

—Mrs. Sadie Dentsler and children, of Altoona, visited among her Mapleton friends last week.

—William Marlin has had his house on Hill street weather-boarded and otherwise improved.

—Children's trimmed hats for 50 cents, and ladies' and children's sailors at 25 cents, at Mrs. Evans'.

—Miss Cora Taylor, who has been living at Dudley for some time past returned home last week.

—"The wind blowing through his lace curtains" is the way it is referred to now, instead of "his whiskers."

—Miss Charilla Evans, of Cassville, is visiting friends in Mapleton and is the guest of her brother, D. M. Evans.

—Miss Prudie A. Wilson, accompanied by her friend, Miss Effie Miller, of Newton Hamilton, spent Sunday with friends in Mapleton.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will hold an ice-cream festival on S. Hatfield's lawn to-morrow evening, commencing at 5 o'clock. The patronage of the public is solicited.

—L. M. Green & Bro., who are doing the mason work at the new bridge, have been awarded the contract for the masonry of a bridge at Gregory's fording, Fulton county, for which they will receive $2.75 per cubic yard, the county to furnish the cement.

—Mrs. J. R. Bell and family of Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, are visiting her father, James T. Marlin, of Union township.

—We have received a communication from D. H. Foster, who is traveling in North Carolina, but are unable to publish it this week. It will appear in our next issue.

—If no mention is made in the ITEM of friends who are visiting you or of your absence, blame no one but yourself. We don't know every thing nor everbody. Hand us the news.

—G. W. Wright, W. H. Dell, H. A. Thompson, and I. N. Swope, of W. C., No. 59, Pa., P. O. S. of A., paid a fraternal visit to W. C., No. 350, of Calvin, last Saturday evening. The camp at Calvin is in a very prosperous condition.

—A new democratic weekly, to be known as the *Tyrone Gazette*, will be launched on the sea of newspaperdom, next Saturday.

—The Altoona *Sunday Graphic News* speaks of Mapleton as "the beautiful." It is needless to say that Bro. Vaughan exercises good taste in the use of adjectives.

—Notice—The person that stole my patent saw-set is known and is hereby given notice to return same to me before he is compelled to do so by law.
April 27, 1889. J. D. WOOD.

—County commissioners will hereafter receive $3 per day and 6 cents mileage: judges, inspectors, and clerks $3 per day, and 25 cents for every additional fifty votes or fraction thereof when more than 200 votes are cast.

—Clarence Royer, an inmate of the Huntingdon Reformatory escaped from the guard while employed at the reservoir last week. On Saturday he was recaptured while visiting his sweetheart, near Lebanon, and returned to the Reformatory.

—Will not the business men close their places of business to-morrow forenoon and give themselves and their employees an opportunity to participate in the ceremonies of paying tribute to the fallen heroes? Let us make the occasion a memorable one.

—A Camp of the Patriotic Order Sons of Americe will be instituted at McVeytown, Saturday, June 1st. The application contains the names of 35 prominent citizens of that place. The Camps in this district are cordially invited th participate in the institution.

The *Bellwood Bulletin* will next week be issued from its own office in Bellwood. The hand press and other necessary type having been purchased by C. K. Hackman, late of the *Raftman's Journal* office, Clearfield. The publishers will be Elway & Hackman. May the new firm have a bright future.

—A project is under way to have the 63,100,000 people of the United States join in singing the "Star Spangled Banner" at a fixed hour on the Fourth of July next. The idea is to have President Harrison visit Philadelphia on that date, and, when the signal to begin singing is given by him, to have the wires flash the news all over the country, so that the singing will be going on all at once.

—The following is a very curious puzzle: Open a book at random and select a word within the first ten lines, and within the tenth word from the end of the line. Mark the word. Now double the number of the page and multiply the sum by five. Then add twenty. Then add the number of the line you have selected. Then add five. Multiply the sum by ten. Add the number of the word in the line. From this sum subtract 250, and the remainder will indicate in the unit column the number of the word; in the ten column, the number of the line, and the remaining figures the number of the page.

—The case of John Bare vs. the Pennsylvania railroad company, a suit for damages, was tried in the court in this place, last week, and occasioned no little interest. On the 6th of July, 1887, Mr. John Bare, of Mount Union, who was then employed in the Speer White Sand Works at Mapleton, started in his buggy from his home, a mile or so out of the town, about half-past five in the morning, to go to his place of business. In order to get there, it was necessary for him to pass through the town and over the tracks of the P. R. R. company. When he came to the crossing at Jefferson street, he found it blocked. After some little time, he succeeded in getting Mr. Chas. Fuller, the ticket agent, to have the train cut at that point. This was done however just as a western bound freight was passing on the track beyond, and Mr. Bare in endeavoring to cross was struck. His horse was instantly killed, and he himself receiving injuries about the head, from which he remained unconscious for several days and has ever since been incapacitated from performing steady labor. In his suit against the company, the jury on Saturday morning awarded him damages to the amount of $5,141.50. Woods & Williamson, attorneys for plaintiff; Wm. & J. D. Dorris, for defendant.—*News.*

Memorial Day.

HEADQUARTERS
HARRY CORBIN POST,
No. 200, G. A. R.

The following is the programme and order of march for the observance of Memorial Day, May 30, 1889:

Order of Parade:

R. S. HENDERSON, Marshal.

The Sunday-schools will form at their respective places of meeting, at 8:30, a. m. The band will go to the school-house and escort the Presbyterian school to corner of Church and Main Streets, where the M. E. school will fall in; thence the procession will move to front of the Hall, where they will be joined by the Post, Camp, and Lodges, the U. B. school falling in line at the place most convenient to them. The procession will move promptly at 9 o'clock, a. m., in the following order:

Mapleton Cornet Band.
United Brethren Sunday-school.
Presbyterian Sunday-school.
Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school.
Aldema Lodge, No. 189, D. of R.
Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R.
Washington Camp, No. 59, Pa., P. O. S. of A.
Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F.
Citizens and Visitors.

On arriving at the Cemetery, the schools and Daughters of Rebekah will halt outside the enclosure and open ranks. The band, Post, and Camp will march through, receiving the flowers. The Post, Camp, and Lodges will march to the east side of the Cemetery, front facing to the west. The M. E. Sunday-school will file right, on the inside of the gate, and form a junction on the Post's left. The Presbyterian Sunday-school, followed by the U. B. Sunday-school, will march across the Cemetery, file right, and form a junction on the Post's right, intersect with the left of the M. E. Sunday-school, thus forming a hollow square.

Order of Exercises in the Cemetery:

Music—Mapleton Cornet Band.
Address—Post Commander.
Music—Mapleton Cornet Band.
Prayer.
Decoration Services.
Remarks by Rev. I. N. Moorhead.
Music—Mapleton Cornet Band.
Benediction.

All citizens and others who are present are respectfully invited to join in the procession in the rear of the organizations, and not attempt to go inside the Cemetery in advance of the procession. All old soldiers are cordially invited to fall in with the members of the G. A. R.

Washington Camp, No. 59, Pa., Patriotic Order Sons of America will assist in decorating graves at Mill Creek, at 1 o'clock, p. m. Place of forming procession, order of march, and order of exercises will be arranged by the superintendents of the Mill Creek Sunday-schools, who will meet the Camp on the arrival of way passenger.

The oration will be delivered in the evening, in the M. E. church, by Rev. I. N. Moorhead.

By order of Committee,
M. L. REX,
H. H. SWOPE,
JOHN A. TOOMEY.

The Aluminum Age.

The idea of a succession of ages is so natural that it has established itself in the convictions of almost all nations. It is sanctioned by scripture, symbolized in the Apocalypse—to a certain extent,—and manifested in other claimed sacred books.

Stone and bronze are past ages,
The age of iron is with us now.

Aluminum may be next.

One of the most universally distributed materials of the earth is clay, the metallic base of which is aluminum. It only awaits the ingenuity of man to wrest this yet stubborn metal from its combination and give us a substance to supersede iron and steel. Its weight is only one-third that of iron. Its tensile strength is equal to, if not greater than iron or steel.

With its cheap production, it will take the place of wood, stone, and brick in house construction.

Ocean steamers will be made of it, as it is only the weight of oak wood and as ball proof as any vessel can be made iron-clad.

Passenger cars made of aluminum would weigh only same as those made of wood, would be incombustible, and not easily splintered in a collision.

Bridges built of this material would support 66 per cent. less of their own weight than if built of iron, and have as much or greater strength.

Chemists to-day are trying to solve the problem of cheap production, and, when accomplished—as it surely will be,—we will have the age of aluminum.

Mrs. Slimdiet—Have some of the soup, sir?

Experienced Boarder—No, thank you; I am not thirsty.—

A. C. Greenland. U. G. Pheasant.

Greenland & Pheasant,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Lumber, Lath, & Shingles,

Bill Stuff a Specialty.

All Kinds of Lumber furnished on Short notice.

Respectfully,
Greenland & Pheasant,
CALVIN, Huntingdon County, Pa.

Mrs. M. E. Evans

Has opened out the Largest Stock
—of—
Millinery -:- Goods

ever brought to Mapleton. Hats, Bonnets, Frames for Hats and Bonnets, Lace Braid Hats, Flowers, Full Line of Trimmings, Ribbons, Veilings, Ornaments—anything to fit out a fashionable Hat or Bonnet.

Head Wear trimmed out in Latest Styles at Lowest Prices.

Notions, Dry Goods, Swiss and Colored Embroideries.

Boys' Shirt Waists. Baby Clothes a specialty. Pinking and Stamping.

New Style Curtain Lace—very cheap. Braid Sets and Girdles.

COME AND SEE THE GOODS.

J. G. GILLAM.

We have secured the agency for the famous W. L. Douglas shoes. We have bought a big supply of them, but, owing to the heavy demand upon the manufacturers for this shoe, our order will not be filled uutil about the first of June. The merits of this shoe are so well known that it is almost needless to enlarge upon them, but you should not fail to see them when they arrive.

We have received another invoice of Notions and Hosiery, which makes our stock second to none. All the new Notions in the Market will be found at our store. In the new stock, you will find some fine Percal Shirts, very cheap; also, an elegant assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hose.

Many people have concluded that Woollen Shirts are more pleasant, more durable, and just as cool in warm weather as cotton shirts. We have more woollen shirts in stock than we care to pack away and will sell them at a bargain. Woollen Hose will be sold in the same way. We have plenty of Cotton Shirts to supply those who prefer them.

Remember, we carry a heavy stock of all kinds of Merchandise.

Respectfully,
J. G. GILLAM.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JUNE 2.

Lesson Text: "Jesus Before the Council." Mark xiv., 55-65—Golden Text: John xv., 25—Commentary.

55. "And the chief priests and all the council sought for witness against Jesus to put Him to death; and found none." After the arrest they bound Him and led Him away to Annas, the father-in-law of Caiaphas, the high priest, and if we accept the R. V. of John xviii., 24, it would seem that the conversation and smiting of Jesus recorded in John xviii., 19-23, took place before Annas, after which he sent Him bound to Caiaphas, where we now find Him in the presence of the priests and council who are seeking evidence against Him that they may have some plausible reason for putting Him to death. A good while before this they had determined to kill Him (Matt. xii., 14; John xi., 53), but lacked opportunity because His hour had not come (John vii., 30; viii., 20); but now that His hour had come (John xiii., 1; xvii., 1) and He had suffered them to take Him, they felt that they must have some semblance of right in what they were about to do. To find some real evidence of guilt on His part was the hardest work they ever undertook, for He was holy, harmless, undefiled and separate from sinners; His life and teaching had been open to all, and nothing inconsistent with His public teaching had ever been said in secret (Heb. vii., 26; John xviii., 20). Every sacrifice had to be without blemish, and as He is about to become a sacrifice for that nation, according to the very words of Caiaphas, unwittingly spoken (John xi., 49-52), they are, without knowing it, proving Him to be the Lamb of God without blemish and without spot, a fit sacrifice for their sins and for the sins of the world.

56. "Many bare false witness against Him, but their witness agreed not together." This also was foretold concerning Him, for it is written in the Psalms: "False witnesses are risen up against Me, and such as breathe out cruelty;" and again, "False witnesses did rise up; they laid to My charge things that I knew not." (Ps. xxvii., 12; xxxv., 11). If we would be His faithful followers we must not be surprised if things are laid to our charge that we know nothing about, and if we sometimes have false witness borne against us; but rather count such treatment a privilege and rejoice in being partakers of His sufferings that when His glory is revealed we may be glad with exceeding joy. (I Pet. iv., 12, 13). We are not told who these false witnesses were, but they may have been some who had professed at one time to be His followers; perhaps some of those who went back and walked no more with Him. (John vi., 66.) There are many false witnesses in our time and we need not go outside of our church members to find them; the question for the reader is: "Am I in all my daily life a true witness for Christ?"

57. "And there arose certain, and bare false witness against Him." Matt. xxvi., 60, says: "At the last came two false witnesses," who remind us of the two men, sons of Belial, whom Jezebel caused to testify against Naboth that he might be put to death (I Kings xxi., 7-14). It is the same principle all through the Bible from the days of Abel to the days of John, and inasmuch as the devil is the author of it, and he is still at large, we may expect to find it prevailing till the Lord come and the devil is shut up, and sealed in the bottomless pit.

58. "We heard Him say, I will destroy this temple that is made with hands, and within three days I will build another made without hands." Just what He did say was: "Destroy this temple and in three days I will raise it up" (John ii., 19), and John says that He spake of the temple of His body; but they make Him to say that He Himself would destroy the temple, which had at that time been forty-six years in building, and in three days built another. They cast the same thing at Him as He hung upon the cross (Mark xv., 29), not knowing that they were then destroying the temple, and that in three days it would be raised up. Observe two things here: If we are members of His body, let us not think it strange if our words are ofttimes perverted and we are made to say things which we never said nor intended to say, but rather let us count it another privilege of fellowship with Him in His sufferings; then consider, as members of His body the resurrection which awaits that body, when perhaps we may see in an actually restored temple at Jerusalem some new light upon Hos. vi., 2: "After two days will He revive us; in the third day He will raise us up, and we shall live in His sight."

59. "Neither so did their witness agree together." The law said that a man could not be condemned nor put to death at the mouth of one witness, but that it must be by the testimony of at least two or three witnesses (Deut. xvii., 6; xix., 15); and yet up to this time they cannot get two witnesses to agree, so they had no case.

60. "And the high priest stood up in the midst and asked Jesus, saying: Answerest Thou nothing? What is it which these witness against Thee?" The high priest thus gives evidence of his feelings against the one on trial, which he has now allowed to overcome him and cause him to act and speak in this unjust way; he knew that according to their own law there was no case against the prisoner, for nothing had been really testified inasmuch as no two of the witnesses agreed.

61. "But He held His peace and answered nothing." Nothing being confirmed against Him, there was nothing for Him to reply to; the law was on His side, and in the presence of these furious, murderous hypocrites, He majestically holds His peace; "as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so He opened not His mouth."

62. "And Jesus said, I am." To keep silence in the face of such a question would be to deny that He was the Christ, therefore He now replies in the momentous words of Ex. iii., 14. When Moses wished to know what he would says to the children of Israel as to who sent him, he was instructed to say "I AM hath sent me unto you," concerning which some one has written:

> When God would teach mankind His name,
> He calls Himself the great "I AM,"
> And leaves a blank ——; believers may
> Supply those things for which they pray.

"And ye shall see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of power, and coming in the clouds of heaven." What a contrast this will be. See Him in this lesson standing apparently helpless and friendless before an unjust judge, and think of Him when He shall come in His glory, and sit upon the throne of His glory, and before Him shall be gathered all nations. (Matt. xxv., 31, 32.)

63. "Then the high priest rent his clothes, and saith: What need we any further witnesses?" Apparently Jesus is guilty of blasphemy and this holy (?) high priest is full of righteous indignation; but in the eyes of the God of Israel, Jesus, the Christ, the Son of the Blessed, the Son of Man, has spoken the truth, and this rending of garments and apparently holy wrath is all of the devil, under the cloak of religion and zeal for God.

64. "Ye have heard the blasphemy; what think ye? And they all condemned Him to be guilty of death." Just as He Himself had foretold and as God had before determined (Matt. xx., 18; Acts iv., 27, 28); but that does not in any way excuse them nor lighten their guilt.

65. "And some began to spit on Him, and to cover His face, and to buffet Him, and to say unto Him, Prophesy; and the servants did strike Him with the palms of their hands." This also had been foretold, for in Isa. l., 6, it is written: "I hid not My face from shame and spitting." As we look upon Him meekly enduring it all, do not our hearts say: "O my Saviour, how could You be so patient, how could You bear such treatment, what sustained You, what was your strength?" Let Him with His loving, searching, compassionate eyes look into yours and down into your heart, and hear Him as He says: "For you I bore it all, as a ransom for you, that your sins might be blotted out and that you, poor sinner might be delivered from the wrath to come, and made one day to share My glory which is given Me and shall be revealed when I return to earth again."—*Lesson Helper.*

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

THE Earl of Malmesbury is dead.

THE Pope has been taken suddenly ill.

P. T. BARNUM, the showman, is seventy-eight.

WALT WHITMAN, the poet, is just seventy years old.

MRS. GARFIELD has an income of about $16,000 a year.

PRINCE GEORGE, of Greece, has joined the French navy.

GOVERNOR BIGGS, of Delaware, owns 80,000 peach trees.

MR. GLADSTONE is going yachting on the Devonshire coast for his vacation.

ERASTUS WIMAN, the great mogul of Staten Island, began life as a newsboy.

THE Sultan of Turkey has sent to the Empress of Germany a necklace valued at $150,000.

PRINCESS BEATRICE, the wife of Prince Henry of Battenberg, has been safely delivered of a son.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, the eccentric New Yorker, has been offered $10,000 for his autobiography.

MR. GLADSTONE has declined an offer of $25,000 for twenty-five articles on topics to be left to his selection.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is one of the committee to solicit funds for the Centennial arch for New York city.

THE examination of Mr. Parnell's bank account shows that he has been very generous in his gifts to the Irish cause.

M. TIRARD, the French Premier, has a short, full, gray beard, and wears his long gray hair pushed straight back.

QUEEN VICTORIA seldom drinks more than one glass of wine at dinner, and afterward takes a few drops of good Scotch whisky.

THE ex-Secretary of the Navy, Whitney, who is doing the European capitals, has just been dined by Joseph Chamberlain in London.

IT is asserted that General Boulanger has quite fascinated the Baroness Burdette-Coutts, the wealthy London lady, with whom he dined recently.

GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL, of New York city, who has recently relinquished Federal office, is thinking something of going into journalism—an old love.

A DEALER in photographs of prominent personages says that he sells more photographs of Wanamaker than of any other member of Harrison's Cabinet.

QUEEN VICTORIA made an American artist happy during her recent visit to Biarritz by asking him to paint a picture for her. The lucky man is William Gedney Bunce, of Hartford, Conn.

MR. ADOLF SUTRO is traveling about the world getting ideas and plans for the great public library building which he proposes to put up in San Francisco. He will give the building and two hundred thousand volumes to that city.

RIDER HAGGARD, the novelist, will visit Persia and surrounding countries unattended, save by a small dog. This is the only weapon he takes with him. He claims that the carrying of firearms is apt to awaken hostility among strangers.

PRINCESS KALULANI, the niece of King Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Islands, and a party bound for Europe have arrived from Honolulu. King Kalakaua intended accompanying his niece, but was detained by sickness. He, however, contemplates an early visit to the Paris Exhibition.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE ten-cent show season has opened.

VERDI is at work again on a "Romeo and Juliet."

FANNY DAVENPORT is now Mrs. Melbourne McDowell.

THEATRICALS in New York city are running down at the heels.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG has secured a new opera company and is at it again.

THERE is an alarmingly large crop of child actors developing in New York city.

MME. HASTREITER has made a great hit in Gluck's "Orfeo" at the Italian Opera, Paris.

KYRLE BELLEW, Mrs. Potter's leading man, was a reporter on the Melbourne, Australia, *Evening News* in 1873.

SIGNOR ROSSI, the only actor in Italy after Salvini, has added to his triumphs by playing Othello before the Sultan at Constantinople.

M. FOURNIER, commander-in-chief of the hired applauders at several theatres in Paris, is a millionaire, a cultured, clever man in middle life.

CAPTAIN FRANK M. DUFFY, the composer of the "Mocking Bird," is living at Guthrie, Ky., where he is a well known newspaper man. He is an ex-Confederate soldier.

KARL MILLOCKER, composer of the "Beggar Student," is engaged on a new operetta entitled "Der Arme Jonathan." It will be first performed at the Theater an der Wien.

NIKITA has scored a great success at Moscow as Zerlina, in "Don Giovanni." Scenes of indescribable enthusiasm attend the performances, and the prima donna is the sensation of the hour.

THE author of "The Boulanger March," M. Paulus, recently gave a big supper in Paris in honor of his fortune reaching 1,000,000 francs—$200,000—all made out of singing comic and patriotic songs in Paris music halls.

HON. "BUFFALO BILL" CODY has given a private view of his Wild West show to the President of France, his Cabinet, diplomats and newspaper men in Paris, and they are all delighted with the great American Indian and the American cowboy.

BARON ALBERTO FRANCHETTI, who composes operas, expends immense sums on their production. His work "Asrael" was rehearsed for a month previous to its performance in Florence, 700 people being engaged. The mise en scene was estimated as costing $400,000.

CONSUL UNDERWOOD'S entertainment in Glasgow for the Longfellow memorial fund netted $500. This is something better than a Scotch blessing.

A STEAMER CUT DOWN.

The Polynesian Sinks the Cynthia in the St. Lawrence.

Eight Men From the Crew of the Cynthia Lose Their Lives.

The Donaldson line steamship Cynthia, bound from Glasgow for Montreal, was run into by the steamer Polynesian and sunk, just after daylight, a few miles below Montreal, Canada, and eight persons were drowned within one hundred yards of shore and help.

The steamer Polynesian had the mails and a cabin full of passengers aboard.

The two steamers arrived in sight of each other near Pointe aux Trembles, ten miles below Montreal, about 4:10. Through some misunderstanding the Polynesian attempted to pass on the port side. It is a rule to keep to the right, but the Polynesian kept to the left, heading directly for the Cynthia. The collision followed a minute latter. Both vessels had stopped their engines. The Cynthia was struck a few feet abaft her stern on the starboard side and ripped open as if she were made of cardboard.

The Cynthia by the force of the current backed off the bow of the Polynesian, and the latter, finding herself clear, started up her engines again, and without as much as a hail or an inquiry.

The Cynthia's pilot, upon getting clear, attempted to run her into the shore, only two huudred yards distant, but before two-thirds of the distance had been made the steamer began to settle. Fifteen men who got into a lifeboat were thrown into the water by the fall of a mass of rigging. All of the crew but Ferron and two seamen took to the rigging. The three remained on the quarter deck over the screw.

In the meantime John McVey, a Scotchman, and about the only English-speaking person among over a hundred who stood on the shore watching the boat's crew struggling for their lives put off in a punt. He reached the stern and told Ferron and the two seamen to get into his boat, but they told him to first rescue the pilot, who was unable to swim and was drifting away on a plank. He did so. Then he turned to get the other three men, just in time to see the Cynthia's forward deck burst up with a loud explosion, and the stern fly into the air and then sink. Ferron never was seen again. His companions were rescued. Most of the others on board jumped, while several of them were carried down with the steamer. Low was killed while drinking his coffee in the forecastle forward, the collision debris crushing him to death.

Both the Cynthia's pilot and Captain Taylor lay the blame upon the Polynesian. The crew of the Cynthia say that if the Polynesian had stopped or lowered a boat the loss of life on the Cynthia would only have been that of Low. The crew in their wet clothes and exhausted condition were compelled to walk the ten miles to Montreal, the French Canadian conductor of the horse car refusing to carry them for nothing, or to take the Captain's watch as security for the $1.50 worth of fares because it was wet.

THE LABOR WORLD.

COKE is depressed.

PITTSBURG iron is twenty-five cents lower.

AN eight-hour league has been organized.

THE building trades strike in Berlin is extending.

GREAT distress prevails among the workingmen in Italy.

MAINE farmers are complaining of the scarcity of farm help.

PHILADELPHIA has 182 carpet factories, employing 17,800 hands.

THERE are 20,000 cigarmakers of both sexes in New York city.

THE operators claim that they cannot compete with machine-mined coal.

THE average German laborer does not expend more than $15 every year in clothes.

IN Germany, the army was called upon to force the striking miners back to their work.

IN the Northwest farm laborers are holding mass-meetings in the fields to discuss the wage question.

OVER five thousand hard-working women in New York and Brooklyn support sick or lazy husbands.

SKILLED carpenters in Japan earn forty cents a day, and some exceptionally good men forty-five cents.

PENNSYLVANIA now has a law for the inspection of factories in the interest of children and women workers.

ON the South Australian railways engineers who run their trains for two years without accident receive a present of $50.

THE Pattern Makers' League of North America, at their meeting in Pittsburg, agreed to abolish all piece work.

THE seventeenth annual convention of the Journeymen Horseshoers' National Union has been held at St. Paul, Minn.

THE manufacturing industries of Sweden are represented by upward of 3000 works, affording employment to about 74,200 hands.

TWO THOUSAND workmen are at present employed on a new hotel in Tokio, Japan. Over 7000 bamboo poles are used in the scaffolding.

THE laborers and mechanics of England and Europe work an average from twelve to twenty-four hours more per week than the laborers and mechanics of America.

A MILLION copies of the Declaration of Principles of the K. of L. in the French language are to be distributed among the working people in Paris during the Universal Exposition.

IN London female typesetters are making it hard for the men. Some of the offices prefer the women, as they get them cheaper, and say they can pick up type as fast as the men, but do not set so clean.

THE building trades strike at Pittsburg, which involved nearly five thousand men, has been settled in favor of the strikers, and work resumed on all the large buildings in course of erection.

CITIZENS of Sioux City, Iowa, guarantee $75,000 to the National Railroad Conductors, provided the association makes its permanent home there. The offer has been accepted, and a $200,000 building will be erected.

THE street car drivers who have been on a strike in Vienna, and who have finally succumbed, average about sixty cents in wages for a day beginning at 7 in the morning and ending at midnight or 1 o'clock A. M.

AN English wood engraver as a rule is a mere machine, copying or cutting literally what is drawn for him on the block by a draughtsman, the American method of engraving from a photo, direct on the wood being almost unknown to them.

THE Treasury Department has disbursed $11,380,000 on account of pensions, thereby exhausting the appropriation for the current fiscal year, amounting to $81,750,000.

The Appraising of Diamonds.

The appraising of diamonds by the Government officials is one of the most delicate of all the tasks they are ever called upon to perform. It is done in absolute quiet, the scales being so delicate that even the vibration of the human voice would stir them, and an eyelid accidentally dropped on one of them would send one side or the other flying up. Every gem is examined with the most absolute precision, powerful magnifying glasses being used to detect any flaws. This has to be done, and most particularly with the larger stones, for flaws invisible to the naked eye but which, according to their location, seriously affect the value of any of them, are discovered by the magnifying glass. This tries the eyes severely, the many different colors of the stone dancing continuously before the eyes. From the judgment of this Government expert no appeal is possible, and so well is this understood that there is seldom a false invoice made on the stones sent into this country. Millions of dollars worth of stones are annually imported by us. They come in small wooden boxes about six inches long and three inches wide and deep. An air of mystery and secrecy pervades the appraising room when these are opened, the experts being shut in behind carefully closed and guarded doors. *Commercial Advertiser.*

Beans are Vegetables.

The question as to the proper classification of beans under the tariff was involved in the case of Robertson, Collector, vs. Solomon et al., decided recently by the Supreme Court of the United States. The record of the case discloses a singular difference of opinion regarding the proper classification. The Collector levied duty on the beans at the rate of twenty per cent., on the ground that they were garden seed. The Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York held that they should be admitted free of duty as seed not otherwise provided for. The Supreme Court of the United States reached still another conclusion, holding that they were vegetables, and as such dutiable at ten per cent. ad valorem. The Court said that, although beans are often planted as seed, yet their principal use is as an article of food, and they should therefore be classed as vegetables. —*Bradstreet's.*

It is said that there is just $5,000,000 invested in special cars in these United States.

Forced to Leave Home.

Over 60 people were forced to leave their homes yesterday to call for a *free* trial package of Lane's Family Medicine. If your blood is bad, your liver and kidneys out of order, if you are constipated and have headache and an unsightly complexion, don't fail to call on any druggist to-day for a *free* sample of this grand remedy. The ladies praise it. Everyone likes it. Large-size package 50 cents.

LAREDO, Texas, will soon have the largest railway shops west of the Mississippi River.

The object of the manufacturers of Dobbins's Electric Soap has been for 24 years to make this soap of such *superior quality* that it will give *universal satisfaction.* Have they succeeded? Ask your grocer for it. Take no other.

COMPULSORY education laws are likely to break up child labor in several States.

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.
Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address Oregon Im'igrat'n Board, Portland, Ore.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the marvellous success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the fact that this medicine actually accomplishes all that is claimed for it. Its real merit has won Merit Wins for Hood's Sarsaparilla a popularity and sale greater than that of any other blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, all Humors, Dyspepsia, etc. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

S.S.S.

In 1883 I contracted Blood Poison of bad type, and was treated with mercury, potash and sarsaparilla mixtures, growing worse all the time. I took 7 small bottles S. S. S. which cured me entirely, and no sign of the dreadful disease has returned.
J. C. NANCE,
Jan. 10, '89. Hobbyville, Ind.

My little niece had white swelling to such an extent that she was confined to the bed for a long time. More than 20 pieces of bone came out of her leg, and the doctors said amputation was the only remedy to save her life. I refused the operation and put her on S.S.S. and she is now up and active and in as good health as any child. MISS ANNIE GEESLING.
Feb. 11, '89. Columbus, Ga.

Book on Blood Diseases sent free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

NYNU—21

WANTED—Every one to investigate; $5 judiciously invested will lead to a fortune; an opportunity for people with limited means. Send stamp for particulars. TYLER & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

PENSIONS and all War Claims for soldiers and heirs. No success, no fee. N. WARD FITZGERALD, Attorney, WASHINGTON, D. C.

ORATORS say Piso's Cure for Consumption is THE BEST for keeping the voice clear. 25 cents.

The Grain of Salt.

A lady finding a beggar-boy at her door gave him a meal of coffee, meat and bread and butter, which he sat down in the area to eat. A moment afterward, however, he rapped beseechingly at the door again, and on its being opened remarked with his hand upon his heart: "If I had but a little salt I should be perfectly happy."

Of course he got the salt.

Human nature is always lacking something. Oftentimes it were better off without its wishes, yet it is universally conceded that no permanent enjoyment can be had without the savor of health, which keeps good cheer fresh and preserves and sweetens life for the future.

The great, ruddy farmer pines because he has not won fame or position. The famous man longs for the lusty health of the sturdy farmer.

The grain of salt is wanting.

How to secure and retain the savor of health in the midst of this rushing, nervous over-worked generation is a problem worthy of our closest attention. It cannot be done with stimulants, which but spur on the overworked nerves to fresh efforts, only to leave them more jaded and shattered. Nor with narcotics, which temporarily soothe, but to create an unnatural appetite, the terrors of which a De Quincy has so graphically portrayed.

It may be asked, what is the cause of this extreme nervousness, lack of appetite, lung trouble, deficient heart action, failing eyesight, apopletical tendency, etc. We reply, poisoned blood, caused by diseased kidneys, and the troubles indicated are, after all, but symptoms of advanced Kidney Disease, which is but another name for Bright's Disease. Unless remedied there will be a complete breaking down of the great blood-purifying organs, the kidneys, and they will be excreted, piece-meal, through the urine.

Now, in the spring of the year, owing to the extra work which has been put upon the Kidneys and Liver, through a meat diet during the winter months, these symptoms are more pronounced, and the danger to the patient correspondingly increased. It is therefore imperative that the poisoned blood be eradicated, and that the Kidneys be put in complete health, which can be speedily and effectually accomplished by the use of Warner's Safe Cure a tried and proved specific in hundreds of thousands of cases.

Pursuing the path we have marked out you will possess the salt of content, without which life's banquet is "flat, stale and unprofitable."

For the transportation of green fruit from California eastward in 1888, the sum of $840,840 was paid to railway companies for freight charges. The shipments included 2184 car loads, 1,616,000 packages and 43,681,180 pounds.

Consumption, Wasting Diseases,
And General Debility. Doctors disagree as to the relative value of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites; the one supplying strength and flesh, the other giving nerve power, and acting as a tonic to the digestive and entire system. But in SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites the two are combined, and the effect is wonderful. Thousands who have derived no permanent benefit from other preparations have been cured by this. Scott's Emulsion is perfectly palatable and is easily digested by those who cannot tolerate plain Cod Liver Oil.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

RRR
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

The most certain and safe Pain REMEDY in the world that instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It is truly the great CONQUEROR OF PAIN, and has done more good than any known remedy.

For SPRAINS, BRUISES, BACKACHE, PAIN in the CHEST or SIDES, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, or any other EXTERNAL PAIN, a few applications act like magic, causing the PAIN to INSTANTLY STOP.

For CONGESTIONS, INFLAMMATIONS, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, COLD in the CHEST, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, PAINS in the Small of the Back, etc., more extended, longer continued and repeated applications are necessary to effect a cure.

All INTERNAL PAINS (in the Bowels or Stomach), CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, FLATULENCY, FAINTING SPELLS, are relieved instantly and QUICKLY CURED by taking internally as directed. Sold by Druggists. Price, 50c.

RADWAY'S PILLS

THE

Great Liver & Stomach Remedy

For the cure of all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, LOSS of APPETITE, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, COSTIVENESS, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION of the BOWELS, PILES and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

SICK HEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS, will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 25c. per box, or, on receipt of price, will be sent by mail. 5 boxes for One Dollar.
RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

FOR THE FARMERS.

This Country's Share in Filling Deficiencies in Europe.

Results of Investigations by the Department of Agriculture.

The May report of the statistician of the Agricultural Department contains the result of an investigation of the deficiencies or surplus of each European nation, especially in the production of American agricultural products that seek foreign markets, such as cereals, fibres, butter, cheese, etc.

As to wheat, Mr. Dodge says that Europe is practically the only market that America can have for this cereal, and she imports only 144,000,000 bushels a year, raising 1,200,000,000 bushels herself; more than half of the world's crop and twice that of all America. Of the European deficiency the United States supplies 95,000,000 bushels. In oats and barley there is a very small international trade, Europe importing net only 19,000,000 bushels of oats, and the United States exporting 2,500,000 bushels. Of barley this country imports 7,500,000 bushels. Rye is the great bread grain of Eastern and Central Europe, and Russia alone produces more than does the United States. Europe imports not less than 1,500,000 bushels, and the United States exports less than 3,000,000 bushels.

The receipts of European countries requiring maize do not make a sum half as large as the product of Illinois or of Iowa or Missouri. Great Britain takes nearly three-fourths of the total, or 62,000,000 bushels, and this country exports 68,000,000 bushels.

Europe reports over 1,000,000,000 pounds of rice but none of it comes from the United States. Of potatoes, Europe grows more than she needs, while the United States supplies her deficiency from Canada and Germany. Only Great Britain, Belgium and Portugal, of all European nations, do not produce enough butter and to spare. For the deficiency of 25,000,000 pounds, the United States exports 24,000,000. It requires 140,000,000 pounds of cheese to supply the European deficiency, of which 118,000,000 pounds are furnished by the United States. Europe has to import all her cotton, the average annual imports being 2,636,000,000 pounds. The United States sends her 1,850,000,000 pounds.

Europe gets from South America, Asia, Africa and Australia two or three times as much wool as she imports from the United States. The net deficiency of Europe is 780,000,000 pounds, slightly more than is produced there. The United States produces four-fifths of the wool manufactured here. The aim of the wool grower of this country is to supply the home manufacturer if possible; never to export raw wool. If there ever shall be a surplus it will bring more mony to the wool grower if sent abroad in the manufactured form.

The United States imports net 69,000,000 pounds of wool every year.

The statement shows that Europe produces about as much tobacco as the United States —500,000,000 pounds annually—and could easily produce all she needs. But the United States furnishes 242,000,000 pounds of the annual deficiency of 324,000,000 pounds. In conclusion the statistican says:

What other products can be exported? More cheese could be sold if its reputation for quality should be kept up, and butter too, if it were of better quality. Evaporated or preserved fruits, oranges of the Southern Pacific coasts, wines from California, may seek a profitable market.

What agricultural products are now imported that our country and climate are capable of producing? Sugar is the first to be suggested. Our wheat and flour sold will scarcely pay for the sugar bought in the present and immediate future. Flax and hemp should be moro extensively grown, displacing foreign fibres costing millions of money, and furnishing material for bagging of cotton, wool and hops. The imported fibres, with their manufacture, altogether amount to a value more than two-thirds as much as the boasted cotton exportation of the United States. There is an importation of fruits of the value of $20,000,000, half of which at least should be produced in this country.

THE CONGO RAILROAD.

It Will Cost $5,000,000, and Ground Will be Broken This Fall.

The engineers who have been making the surveys and preparing the plans for the Congo railroad in Africa, around the cataracts have completed their work. At a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society at Antwerp they have made known the conditions under which the road will be built. They say that it will take $5,000,000 to build the road, equip it with rolling stock, and pay interest on the investment during the period of construction, which is fixed at four years. The total length of the road will be about 264 miles, and it will extend from Matadi, at the head of navigation on the lower Congo, to the village of Ndalo, on the south shore of Stanley Pool.

In the first fifteen miles between Matadi and Palaballa are found the only difficulties of construction, which are occasioned by the rocky and rolling nature of the land. The rest of the route is laid along the plateau behind the hills that skirt the left bank of the Congo, and is exceptionally favorable for railroad building.

Only three important bridges will be required. One of them will be 330 feet long over the Inkissi River, and the others will each be 250 feet long over the rivers Mpozo and Kwilu. It is expected that ground will be broken this fall.

TWO CLERGYMEN DROWNED.

Father and Son Meet Their Fate While Fishing in a Lake.

The tragic drowning of two clergymen—father and son—is reported from Batesville, Ark., the victims being Baptist ministers named Rev. John and Rev. James R. Moxley, the elder being some fifty years of age, and the younger, his son, twenty-five. They were fishing in a lake, when their boat was accidentally capsized, precipitating the men into the water, which was fifteen feet deep. They made desperate exertions to save themselves by swimming ashore, but became exhausted and sank a short distance from each other. The accident quickly drew a crowd to the bank—too late, however, to render assistance. The Moxleys were well and favorably known, the elder having been a minister for a number of years, while the younger man had but recently entered the ministry.

THE Argentine Republic is suffering from a spasm of gold gambling as pronounced as though on a smaller scale than the great American fever of the same kind which so many New Yorkers well remember.

MISSOURI now has a law prohibiting dealing in options on grain unless the dealers actually own the grain.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A LITTLE PLANTER.

Down by the wall where the lilacs grow,
Digging away with the garden hoe,
Toiling as busily as he can—
Eager and earnest, dear little man!
Spoon and shingle are lying by,
With a bit of evergreen, long since dry.

"What are you doing, dear?" I ask.
Ted for an instant stops his task,
Glances up with a sunny smile
Dimpling his rosy cheeks, the while:
"Why, it is Arbor Day, you see,
And I'm planting a next year's Christmas tree.

"For last year, auntie, Johnnie Dunn
Didn't have even the smallest one;
And I almost cried, he felt so bad,
When I told 'bout the splendid one we had
And I thought if I planted this one here,
And watered it every day this year,
It would grow real fast—I think it might;
(His blue eyes fill with an eager light),
And I'm sure 'twill be, though very small,
A great deal better than none at all."

Then something suddenly comes between
My eyes and the bit of withered green,
As I kiss the face of our Teddy-boy
Bright and glowing with giving's joy.
And Johnny Dunn, it is plain to me,
Will have his next year's Christmas tree.

—*Youth's Companion.*

TWO SMART BIRDS..

Birds of many curious kinds are found in Australia which cannot be found anywhere else. One of them is the bower-builder, or walk builder, as it is called. It builds a long walk or bower with grasses and sprigs, and then collects all sorts of little things to decorate it. Gaudy feathers he likes particularly for this purpose, but does not disdain shells, bleached bones, a pipe bowl, a penknife or any small object that he can find. So well is his propensity known, that when persons lose such things in the bush they generally find them in the bower-bird's walk. It is evident that the bird takes them purely as ornaments, for he lives entirely on seeds and fruit. Another noteworthy bird native to that far off land is the lyre bird. He cannot only imitate the notes of all other birds, but also nearly every sound made by man. Settlers are often deceived by him, and many amusing stories are told. Sometimes a man working on his clearing hears somebody chopping wood a short distance away, and a dog barking at his heels. He goes in search of the intruder, and finds after a long walk that the lyre bird has been making game of him. A man using a cross-cut saw hears somebody doing the same thing, and after searching unsuccessfully for him, discovers that it is the bird.—*Picayune.*

DOLLS.

A writer in *Science*, treating of the antiquity of dolls, says that those which were in use among the children of the ancient Egyptians were made of wood, and might be mistaken for modern fabrics.

Undoubtedly they were dressed by the Egyptian girls, as our girls nowadays enjoy dressing their dolls. There were even some the hands and feet of which could be moved by means of strings. Others, made of painted wood, were very imperfect in form and had strings of beads instead of hair.

In the museum of Leyden there is an ancient toy that looks as though it had been bought at a Christmas fair. There were figures of animals with movable mouths, and balls of leather. Among Greek and Roman antiquities, dolls are found made of wood or clay, and others of wax and ivory. Doll's houses with lead furniture; the saving-box with a slit on top; toy cows, horses and hogs —all these were known to the children of ancient Rome, as they are to our own.

The women of Bagdad believe that a doll may eventually come to life and harm their children, and therefore they prevent their use. The girls, however, play with cushions and pieces of wood instead. In Siberia and Arctic America ivory dolls, clothed in furs, of beautiful workmanship, are found. In Peruvian graves, dressed dolls of clay; and in Africa, the girls play with wooden or clay figures.

One Dog Drowns Another.

Two dogs, a Newfoundland belonging to John Holland and a fox hound owned by a man named Mason, fought at the shore of Highland Lake Thursday afternoon. The fight ended by the big Newfoundland dragging the hound into the lake and holding his head under water until he was dead. The fox hound was worth $50, and Mason will sue the owner of the Newfoundland dog, which was the aggressor, for the value of the hound.—*Hartford Courant.*

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Insulation seems to be steadily growing heavier.

The discovery of the celular structure of plants is credited to the naturalists of the seventeenth century.

Electric heat indicators for preventing spontaneous combustion in ships' cargoes are being generally introduced.

It is found in practice that the higher the insulation the easier it is to maintain electric light circuits in running order.

It is believed that practical electricity is a subject to which the architect of the future will have to pay particular attention.

It has been proved that in hot climates the preparation of wood with sulphate of copper or with creosote adds little to its durability.

Protracted experiments in France have been made with the potato with a view toward a more abundant yield of starch-producing roots.

The polariscope has recently been applied to a novel use in France in determining the temperature of incandescent iron and other metals.

One danger to be dreaded in the employment of unarmored submarine cables lies in the readiness with which it may be damaged by a grapnel.

Oxygen is now prepared in London at a cost of not more than $1.75 per thousand cubic feet, and it bids fair to come into extensive use for various purposes.

It has been practically demonstrated that speech can be transmitted by telephone, when the current is too feeble for the most sensitive instrument to detect.

An emergency stop where electric and automatic brakes were used brought a train of 15 cars to a standstill in 680 feet, the speed of the train being 34 miles an hour.

Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach, nor sit between the sick person and the fire, as the draft from the chimney leads the contagious influences in that direction.

The prize offered by the French Academy of Sciences for a paper on the transmission of power by electricity has been withdrawn, no paper of sufficient merit having been received.

To the changed condition of a vessel's magnetism by induction during a lengthy voyage may be attributed the loss of more vessels than is usually thought to be the case among maritime men.

One of the richest floras is that of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, in Africa, which figures up about 10,000 species. Australia also is rich in species, about 10,000 being already known.

Some quartz crystals included in an exhibit of American jewel minerals, prepared for the Paris exhibition, are curious on account of their minute size and perfection, they being 7500 to the ounce.

In the Vienna General Hospital a man lately died from cancer, who had been infected with trichnosis, twenty-five years before, and whose body contained trichinæ estimated to number 4000 millions.

Dr. Rutgers, of England, after an extensive series of dietetic experiments, declares that a vegetable diet can easily be lived on, and that vegetable albumen is, weight for weight, equal to animal albumen.

Salt water is beginning to be a great nuisance to the oil and gas resources of northwestern Ohio. It is invading nearly all the wells and making an immense amount of trouble, some property having been altogether abandoned on account of its presence.

In the new method of obtaining gas for balloons the hydrogen is gotten by beating slacked lime and powdered lime and powdered zinc, to be enclosed in the cartridge for safe transportation; by heating this cartridge in an apparatus provided for the purpose, hydrogen gas is obtained in sufficient quantities to inflate an ordinary military balloon in three hours.

The Hot Air Cure.

Hot air for consumption is the latest remedy now before the medical world. Weigert and others have administered it by inhalation with remarkable reported results. Professor Kohlschutter, of Halle, reports that air heated to 350 degrees fahrenheit can be inhaled by phthisical patients without any bad effects, while the influence of the inhalations on the tubercle bacillus seems to be really destructive.—*Sanitary Engineer.*

ASLEEP ON THE RAILROAD TRACK.

A little child, tired of play, had pillowed his head on a rail and fallen asleep. The train was almost upon him when a passing stranger rushed forward and saved him from a horrible death. Perhaps you are asleep on the track, too. You are, if you are neglecting the hacking cough, the hectic flush, the loss of appetite and growing weakness and lassitude, which have unconsciously crept upon you. Wake up, or the train will be upon you! Consumption, which thus insiduously fastens its hold upon its victims while they are unconscious of its approach, must be taken in time, if it is to be overcome. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands of cases of this most fatal of maladies. If taken in time, and given a fair trial, it will cure, **or all money paid for it will be promptly refunded.**

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

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$500 OFFERED for an incurable case of Catarrh in the Head by the proprietors of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Headache, obstruction of nose, discharges falling into throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; eyes weak, ringing in ears, deafness, difficulty of clearing throat, expectoration of offensive matter: breath offensive; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Thousands of cases result in consumption, and end in the grave.

By its mild, soothing, anti-septic, cleansing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere.

THE BEST PRICE COUGH MEDICINE. 25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE
FOR
Gentlemen AND Ladies

Or any of my shoes advertised from time to time in this paper, that cannot be procured from Dealers, will be sent to any address direct from the Factory, on receipt of price. ☞ Fraudulent where name and price are not stamped on bottom.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

A WET HEN

The man who has invested from three to five dollars in a Rubber Coat, and at his first half hour's experience in a storm finds to his sorrow that it is hardly a better protection than a mosquito netting, not only feels chagrined at being so badly taken in, but also feels if he does not look exactly like

We offer the man who wants service (not style) a garment that will keep him dry in the hardest storm. It is called TOWER'S FISH BRAND "SLICKER," a name familiar to every Cow-boy all over the land. With them the only perfect Wind and Waterproof Coat is "Tower's Fish Brand Slicker."

Ask for the "FISH BRAND" SLICKER does not have the FISH BRAND, send for descriptive catalogue. A. J. TOWER, 20 Simmons St., Boston, Mass. and take no other. If your storekeeper

IF YOU WISH A GOOD REVOLVER purchase one of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON arms. The finest small arms ever manufactured and the first choice of all experts. Manufactured in calibres 32, 38 and 44-100. Single or double action, Safety Hammerless and Target models. Constructed entirely of best quality wrought steel, carefully inspected for workmanship and stock, they are unrivaled for finish, durability and accuracy. Do not be deceived by cheap malleable cast-iron imitations which are often sold for the genuine article and are not only unreliable, but dangerous. The SMITH & WESSON Revolvers are all stamped upon the barrels with firm's name, address and dates of patents and are guaranteed perfect in every detail. Insist upon having the genuine article, and if your dealer cannot supply you an order sent to address below will receive prompt and careful attention. Descriptive catalogue and prices furnished upon application. SMITH & WESSON,
☞ Mention this paper. Springfield, Mass.

SODEN MINERAL WATER
Sold by all druggists. Information furnished.
SODEN MINERAL SPRINGS CO. (Limited)
Sole Agents, 15 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Late Principal Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau, Att'y at Law, Washington, D. C., successfully prosecutes claims—original, increase, re-rating, widows', children's and dependent relatives'. Experience: 3 years in last war, 15 years in Pension Bureau, and attorney since then.

CANCERS
SUCCESSFULLY REMOVED
Without pain or the use of the knife. Patients will receive every home comfort. Charges reasonable. Send for circulars.
Holland Medical and Surgical Institute,
64 DELAWARE AVE., BUFFALO, N. Y.

CUPID'S SECRET.
Finest Remedy extant for ALL SKIN DISEASES. Incomparable for complexion, chafing, eczema, scalds, burns, cuts and sprains. It soothes and heals immediately. Favorite prescription of an eminent physician for 30 years. Cupid bottle 50 cts.; Box 25 cts., postpaid. Circular free. Address THE W. H. H. OSBORNE CO., Look Drawer 27, Palmyra, N. Y

MERCHANTS BUTCHERS TRADERS GENERALLY
WE WANT A GOOD MAN IN YOUR LOCALITY TO PICK UP CALF SKINS FOR US! CASH FURNISHED ON SATISFACTORY GUARANTY
ADDRESS C. S. PAGE HYDE PARK VERMONT U.S.A.

$75 TO **$250 A MONTH** can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main St., Richmond, Va. *N. B.—Please state age and business experience. Never mind about sending stamp for reply. B. F. J. & Co.*

FRAZER AXLE GREASE
BEST IN THE WORLD ☞ Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

AGENTS WANTED
To canvass for one of the largest, oldest-established, BEST-KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most Liberal Terms. Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, NEW YORK.

SINGERS who have used Piso's Cure for Consumption say it is BEST OF ALL. Sold everywhere. 25c.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms Penmanship, Art humtic, Short-hand, etc thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free Bryant's College, 457 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34; round 14 Pills.

5 to **$8** a day. Samples worth $2.15 Free. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. 10c Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Big G $1.00. Sold by Druggists

Continued from fourth page.

qualifications, wages, penalty, and powers, for appraisers.

Sec. IX provides that nothing in this act shall apply to other counties than those named in the title of the act.

Sec. X is a repealing clause of other acts.

As will be noticed, the above law applied to what was then the frontier counties. In 1787 Huntingdon county was stricken off from Bedford county. In 1873 Hon. John M. Reynolds represented Bedford and Fulton counties in the Legislature and he had an act passed at the session of 1873 repealing the special law of 1784 so far as it related to Bedford county. This repeal, however, did not affect Huntingdon and Fulton counties which had been stricken off from Bedford county after the enactment of 1784. Hence, the fence law, or rather the hog law, of Huntingdon county, at present, is the law of 1784, the principal part of which is printed above.

Whether the law as it now stands is a good one or not, our readers must determine for themselves. It was intended, as its title implies, as a hog law and in the ten sections no other animal is mentioned. There is nothing in the law now which prevents stock from running at large but the owner however is liable for any damage they may do on the lands of others.

Odd Fellow Statistics.

The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania opened at York, Tuesday morning by an address of welcome by Major Nei'. Grand SecretaryNicholson presented his report. The Finance Committee reported receipt of $23,474,72. The report of the Daughters of Rebecca showed an increase of 1,600 members during the year, and that nearly $2,000 was paid as relief to members with families and orphans, and that 34 dispensations had been granted to institute lodges.

The summary of the subordinate lodges showed an increase in membership of 3,680: that nearly 14,000 brothers were relieved, for which relief $340,782.77 was expended, and this amount, with other forms of relief, was increased to $476,372.90. Grand Treasurer Muckle's report showed a balance of $23,650.99; a defunct lodge fund of $574.15, and the orphan-asylum fund of 207.07. The total membership numbers 88,490.

The relief paid in Pennsylvania for the last twenty-one years aggregates $8,810,967.96.

At Thursday's session a resolution was passed permitting the members to wear their regalia on Memorial and Independence day. The resolution to admit members at the age of eighteen was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The following officers were installed: Grand Master, Rev. David Craft, of Pittsburgh: Deputy Grand Master, Chas. D. Freeman, of Philadelphia; Warden, W. E. Marsh, of Corry; Secretary, James B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia; Treasurer, M. Richard Muckle, of Philadelphia; Chaplin, Rev. J. J. McIlyer, of Allegheny; Marshal W. Witherup ,of Philadelphia; Conductor, P. A. Shaner of McKeesport; Guardian, Charles L. Kenyon, of Sylvania; Herald, L. F. Bailey, of Philadelphia. The standing committees were appointed and the Grand Lodge adjourned to meet in Pittsburgh, on the third Tuesday in May, 1890.

George (fixing parlor stove)—Why the dam——

"George!" exclaims his mother, reprovingly.

George—Pshaw, the dam——

"Why, George." screamed his sisters, "how can you—"

George—Why, hang it all, I was only going to say that the d——

Lizzie—How can——

George (continuing desperately)—That the damper is turned off, and there is no draught. What's the matter with you all?

"Do you believe that Dr. Holmes was right when he said 'poverty is a sure cure for dyspepsia?'"

"It may be. I'd rather have the dyspepsia."

QUICK SALES and SMALL PROFITS!

—IS—

MY MOTTO.

A. S. WELCH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in the Well-known

Webster, Studebaker & Acme Wagons; Spring Wagons & Buggies of Different Styles;

Osborne Steel-Frame Binders and Mowers, Oliver and Syracuse Chilled Plows,

and Extras, Steel and Wood Frame Spring-Tooth Harrows, Hench and Buckeye Sulky and Walking Cultivators, Hay Rakes, Buckeye and Myers' Iron Force Pumps, Small Cultivators, Shovel Plows, Corn Planters, One horse Plows, Feed Cutters, Lawn Mowers, Hay Forks and Pulleys, Wheelbarrows, Buggy Harness, Ready-mixed Paints, Fertilizers of Different Grades, Engines, Threshers, Saw Mills, Etc. In fact, by far the Largest Stock of Farming Implements in Huntingdon county, and sold at the LOWEST PRICES. Don't fail to call on or address me for prices before purchasing, and save money.

Telephone Connection. Yours resp'y.,

A. S. WELCH, Mount Union, Penn'a.

Farmers, Attention!

We are the Headquarters for AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

I carry the largest line of Implements in the county, and, in buying in car-load lots, get the benefit of all discounts. I am agent for, and keep on hands, the following among my varied stock:

Triumph Steel-Frame Folding Binders,

Triumph Mowers, (1 and 2-Horse), Triumph Self Rake, Crown Fertilizer Grain Drills.

Hamburg Steel Combination Plows—cheapest repaired plow—reversible self-sharpening share—high beam—light draft—best plow in the market.

Stevens' Arch Frame Spring-tooth Harrow, Half-Steel Straight Frame Spring-tooth Harrow, Iron-beam Double and Single Shovel Plows, Iron-beam Cultivators, Hoffhame's Broken-axle Riding Cultivator (the only corn-worker successfully used on hilly land), Thomas' Hay Rakes (horse dump and hand dump), Thomas' Iron Force and Lift Pump, seamless drawn brass cylinders.

South Bend Wagons,

best wagons ever brought into Pennsylvania. Spangler Corn Planter (can be regulated to plant 12 different distances, either hilling or drilling), Cutting Boxes and anything in the way of farming implements. I contract for, and furnish, plain iron or galvanized tubing of any size. I also handle High Grade Fertilizers. Agent for the New Becker Washing Machine, the greatest improvement of the age. Come and see my stock.

W. W. McCRACKEN,

Cor. 7th and Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Cassville.

Mr. Reeves, of Philadelphia, son-in-law of J. H. Rindlaub, is visiting his wife at this place.

Rev. Adams preached to a very large and attentive audience on Sunday evening last, on temperance.

Frank Buchanan, of Altoona, is visiting friends and relatives here. He still adheres to the principles of Thomas Jefferson.

Some few people in this community speak against the Amendment and the more they say—makes more converts *for* the Amendment.

The favorable indications for fruit this season necessitates the running of both of our potteries at full blast. E. B. Hissong & Sons and N. W. Greenland are turning out fine ware.

While H. M. Corbin and J. H. Rindlaub were walking through the beautiful grove at the seminary, last Sunday, a large black snake attacked them. Through presence of mind and considerable effort, the reptile was dispatched.

The J. C. Coder Post G. A. R., of this place, has made extensive preparations for Memorial day service. We have not seen the programme, but learn that all the Sunday-schools of the town and vicinity, also Odd Fellows, and P, O. S. of A. Camp, of Calvin, have been invited and will participate in the parade. The Cassville cornet band will furnish music for the occasion. We will have two addresses during the day—one to the G. A. R., at once o'clock; one in the evening, in favor of the Amendment. Hon. P. M. Lytle will be the orator of the day.

CITIZEN.

Little Trough Creek.

Our supervisor has been dressing up the roads nicely.

Mr. King's daughter, who was bitten by a dog, is improving.

J. C. Wright had the pleasure of having his whole family home last Saturday.

Our Methodist friends at Calvin expect to have their church papered and ceilng painted before their Children's day service.

Memorial day will bring a large crowd to Cassville. The people are anxious to hear the ablest representative that Huntingdon county has had for many years.

There seems to be a general complaint of the cut-worms. Some of the farmers talk of replanting their corn entirely, the worms having destoyed it so that it is not worth working.

So far as we have been able to learn, the mail agent failed to get any one to take the contract off his hands. The route from Cassville to Broad Top City has been sub-let at a shamefully low figure. Some of the Cassville folks rejoice over the two daily mail routes. This will give them a chance to exercise and air themselves twice every day, and give the postmaster double the trouble for the same pay.

The Amendment is being talked of extensively. It seems strange, but we have a few persons that are opposing it bitterly. Some folks say there is money at the bottom of it. A large majority of the better citizens will favor the Amendment. The "cider scare" will not scare worth a cent here. The farmers have too much good sense. We are glad to see that the ITEM is level on the Amendment. When we recall to memory what Mapleton was with license and see what it has come to without license, we certainly think there will not be a respectable man there that will not support the Amendment; and we hope that the ITEM will be as instrumental in doing good for the community as Mapleton has been to the county, in the way of refusing to license the greatest curse that is in the land today.

FARMER.

Phillips & Son. Phillips & Son.

JUST RECEIVED!

Another Large Invoice of Dry Goods, consisting of

French Flannels,
Cashmeres,
Henrietta Cloth,
Chevoit Suitings
Grosvenor "
Bombay "
Pequa "
Zephyr Cloth,
Normandie Ginghams,
Heather "
Challie Cloth,
Satines,
Seersuckers,
Armadale,
Zephyr, Economy Checks,
Muslins, Cottonades, Ducks,
Denims, Satteens,
Cambrics,
Paper Muslins, Etc.

Call and examine Goods and learn prices, at

"The Old Reliable" Store

—of—

PHILLIPS & SON.

Phillips & Son. Phillips & Son.

ANOTHER INVOICE.

We take time to write advertisements and give prices, knowing we cannot be undersold.

Ladies', Gents', & Misses' Hose, 10c, up.
Towels, 5c, up.
Bargains in Dress Goods, @ 15c, worth 18c.
Prints, 5c, up.
Shirting, 8, 10, and 12c.
Lawns, 5c, up.
Percals, @ 10c, worth 12½,
Ginghams, 7½c, up.
Fine line of Dress Ginghams, 10c.
54-inch Turkey Red Table Linen, 27c.
Better Quality, 29c.
Large assortment White Goods—every piece new—very cheap. Do not buy until you have seen them and learned prices.
Rubber Hair Pins, per doz., 10c.
Silk Veiling, 15c.
Gold and Silver Ruching, 8c.
Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c, up.
Bargains in Lace, Ribbons, Buttons, and Ladies' and Gents' Handerchiefs.
Combs, 5c, up.
Needles, per paper, 5c.
Pins, per paper, 2c.
Tinsel Cord, per ball, 4c.
Lead Pencils, 1c, up.
2 doz. sheets of good Letter Paper, 10c.
" " " " Envelopes, "
Sheet Music, 4 for 25c. (Regular price, 25 to 75c, each.)
Men's Percal Shirts, 48c, up.
Holland Window Shades, best spring, 40c. each.

Men's Suspenders, 15c, up.
Bargains in Men's Fancy Wool Shirts for Summer wear.
Gloves for bark packers, 48c, up.
Shelf Paper, per doz. sheets, 5c.
Dress Extenders, per set, 10c,
Garter Gum, 5c, up.
Safety Pins, per doz., 5c.
Fine line Gents' Scarfs and Ties.
Notice followlng reduction:
1lb Can Baking Powder, 48c. (Gold-band Cup, Saucer, and Plate, Free, with each box.)
Good Ground Goffee, 20c.
10 lbs. Hominy, 25c.
3 Cakes Laundry Soap, 10c.
2 lbs. California Raisin-cured Prunes, 25c.
Extra Cream Cheese, 15c.
Large Box Shoe Polish, 5c.
Lot of Hammocks and Hammock Fixtures, last of week.
Spring Hinges for Screen Doors, with screws, 16 and 20c.
Another lot of Silk Umbrellas, Gofd Handles, cheaper than ever: 26-inch, $1.60; 28-inch, $1.75.
Gingham Umbrellas, 90c, up.
Parties buying of us will be sure to get Lowest prices on all goods.
We do not ask you to buy here, but come in and learn the prices of Hats and Caps.

Remember our Terms:—Cash in full on Pay Day; never longer than 30 Days. We can and will sell you Goods cheaper than anyone who sells on 60 or 90 days, or often to eternity.

B. O'CONNER & SONS,

Mapleton Depot, Pa.